

Sup 27(2) EAST BERKS M

East Berks United Sanitary Districts,

INCLUDING

MAIDENHEAD AND WOKINGHAM URBAN DISTRICTS,
COOKHAM, EASTHAMPSTEAD, WINDSOR AND
WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICTS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH
for 1934.

BY

JAMES J. PATERSON, M.D., (Lond.), B.Sc., D.P.H.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, (ENG.);

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS (LOND.);

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

ABINGDON :

BURGESS AND SON, PRINTERS, STERT STREET,
1935.

OFFICE
MAY 1914
RECEIVED

East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

Maidenhead	Urban
Wokingham	„
Cookham	Rural
Easthampstead	„
Windsor	„
Wokingham	„

TELEPHONE No. **549.**



With the
Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health.

Guildhall,
Maidenhead.



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*To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the JOINT
COMMITTEE for the UNITED SANITARY
DISTRICTS OF EAST BERKS.*

Gentlemen,

I have the privilege of presenting to you the twenty-fourth Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

Although there have been no outstanding events that call for special comment during the past year, it should be noted that the work of the Health Department or Sanitary Service increases steadily year by year. These increments, due chiefly to fresh legislation but also, in no small measure, to increase of population gradually mount up until the duties can no longer be undertaken by a single-handed Sanitary Inspector. The clerical work now required is particularly burdensome and should be provided for separately. As will be seen by the List of Staff in the Preface, assistance of some kind has now been provided in most of the districts but as it is barely adequate for present requirements the question of increasing the staff of full-time qualified inspectors will soon have to be considered.

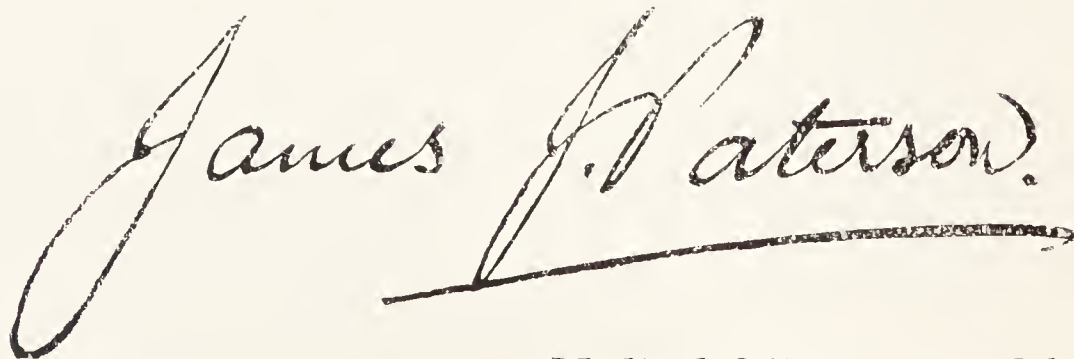
Once more I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the loyalty and reliability of the Sanitary Inspectors with whom I have worked for so many years and also the support and assistance given by the staff in the other departments.

Repeated changes have taken place in the personnel of the various Councils in recent years, but the friendly relationship with the Public Health Department has remained a permanent feature and for that too, I would express my gratitude.

Copies of this Report will be supplied to each member of the several District Councils as soon as printed copies are available.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "James F. Paterson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial 'J' and a long horizontal flourish at the end.

Medical Officer of Health.

Guildhall,
Maidenhead,
May, 1935.

Members of the Joint Committee of the East Berks United Sanitary Districts for the Year 1935.

Representing MAIDENHEAD Urban District :

L. R. F. Oldershaw, Esq., "Jellicoe," St. Lukes Road,
Maidenhead.

W. Archer, Esq., "Dovercot," The Crescent, Maidenhead.

E. B. Norris, Esq., "Grafton Lodge," Belmont Park
Road, Maidenhead.

Representing COOKHAM Rural District :

C. W. Cox, Esq., (Chairman), "The Orchards," Maiden-
head.

Capt. F. Britten, "Fifield House," Maidenhead.

Representing EASTHAMPSTEAD Rural District :

M. Bolton, Esq., St. Mark's Road, Binfield.

H. E. A. Wiggett, Esq., "Allanbay," Binfield.

A. Gough, Esq., Rectory Lane, Easthampstead.

Representing WINDSOR RURAL District :

Percy Alcock, Esq., "Comfrey House," New Rd. Ascot.

Sir A. Henderson Young, "Spring Grove," Sunningdale.

Representing WOKINGHAM Urban District :

C. Goddard, Esq., Coppid House, Rectory Road,
Wokingham.

Representing WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT :

H. Godsall, Esq., Queen's Arbour, Hurst.

C. E. Mason, Esq., "The Elms," Grazeley, near Reading.

F. T. Lee, Esq., "Sandford," Lodge Road, Hurst.

Clerk to the Joint Committee :

H. F. Davies, Esq., Guildhall, Maidenhead. (Tel. 64.)

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

James J. Paterson, M.D. (Lond.), B.Sc., D.P.H. ; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Eng.) ; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (Lond.) ; Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Office :—Guildhall, Maidenhead.

Telephone, Maidenhead 549.

Sanitary Inspectors and Assistants :

MAIDENHEAD U.D.

W. E. Harding, (Cert.) R.S.I., Meat and Food Cert.,
Sanitary Inspector.

First Assistant : Gordon Dean, from May 15th, 1933.

Second Assistant : Ronald V. Redston, from August 1st, 1934.

Clerk : D. Wilson-Jones, from February 11th, 1935.

Office : Guildhall, Maidenhead. Telephone, M'head 549.

WOKINGHAM U. D.

C. W. Marks, M.Inst. M.C.E., M.S.I.A., Surveyor and
Sanitary Inspector.

Second Sanitary Inspector : R. C. Hunt, from March 31st, 1934.

Two Clerical Assistants for combined office.

Office : Town Hall, Wokingham.

Telephone : Wokingham 323.

COOKHAM R. D.

J. H. Joynt, (Cert.) R.S.I. and S.I.E.B., Meat and Food
Cert., Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor.

Office Assistant : A. Swan, from November 19th, 1934.

Office : 3, Park Street, Maidenhead.

Telephone : Maidenhead 1419.

EASTHAMPSTEAD R. D.

C. Yorke, Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor.

Second Sanitary Inspector : H. Charlesworth, from
June 1st, 1934.

Office : Council Offices, Bracknell.

Telephone : Bracknell 4.

WINDSOR R. D.

E. A. Burch, (Cert.) R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector.

Address : Sunningdale, Ascot.

Telephone : Ascot 376.

WOKINGHAM R. D.

W. L. Longhurst, (Cert.) R.S.I., Meat and Food Cert.,
Sanitary Inspector.

Out-door Assistant : Leslie C. Scott, from June 30th,
1930.

Clerical Assistant : Wm. K. Manifould, from Nov. 19th,
1934.

Office : Board Room, Barkham Road, Wokingham.

Telephone : Wokingham 264.

Isolation Hospital.

Borough Isolation Hospital, St. Mark's Road, Maidenhead, for
Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. Available for all East
Berks Districts.

Matron :—Miss T. F. Sephton.

Telephone, Maidenhead 482.

Acting under powers conferred by Section 63 of the Local Government Act 1929, the Berks County Council have reviewed the Isolation Hospital accommodation throughout the County and have formulated a scheme. This scheme, dated Nov. 10th, 1934, has now been approved by the Minister of Health and becomes operative forthwith. So far as the Districts in the East Berks Combination are concerned there is little alteration other than what has been in progress or contemplation for some time. The Borough Isolation Hospital at Maidenhead is to serve the East Berks Districts as before, with the addition of Windsor Borough which has not hitherto been included in the combination. Instead of each district paying an agreed sum of £50 per bed available as a retaining fee and to cover increased charges for one, two or more beds according to the estimated needs of the district and a flat rate of £10 per case admitted, each district will now contribute a share of the annual cost of the Hospital. This cost will be estimated by averaging the net annual expenditure over a period of the preceding three years, and will be apportioned, half as to population and half as to the rateable value of the district concerned. Certain safeguards as to control of expenditure are included in the Agreement to be executed between the Corporation of Maidenhead (owners of the Isolation Hospital) and the several districts. In view of this agreement the final installment of the scheme for re-building and extension of the Hospital as submitted to the Minister of Health some eight or ten years ago will be proceeded with immediately. The new and enlarged wards for Scarlet Fever and for Diphtheria were completed some years ago, and now progress is being

made with the building of a Cubicle Block for the accommodation of Infectious Diseases other than Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria. This extension entails re-construction of the domestic and Nurses' quarters which, at the time of writing this Report, is in hand.

With regard to Smallpox, the Berks County Council has entered into an agreement with the Corporation of Reading for the joint use of the new Smallpox Hospital erected in that Borough. Any case of this disease arising in East Berks will be accommodated in the new hospital and the expenses thereof charged to the district from which the case came. This new arrangement supersedes the local schemes for the isolation of smallpox patients and renders obsolete the provision formerly made by the several districts namely the Hospital at Ham Fields, Old Windsor, the nucleus hospital at Barkham Ride, and the hospital tents and equipment stored at Edwards' Tent Works, Maidenhead, and at the Public Assistance Institution, Wokingham.

TERMINAL DISINFECTION.

Terminal disinfection, i.e. disinfection of premises, clothing etc., after removal to hospital, recovery or death of a patient suffering from a notifiable infectious disease is carried out in a modified form in all Districts by the Sanitary Inspector or an assistant acting on his behalf, the usual procedure being by spraying with diluted Formalin Solution, or by a Formalin tablet vaporising lamp. In special cases bedding, clothing etc., are removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead, to be treated in the steam disinfector. Occasionally, upon the request of the householder or the doctor in attendance disinfection is carried out after other (non-notifiable) diseases such as Cancer. The cost of this process is borne by the District Council concerned but subsequent work such as stripping, cleansing, and re-decorating the room occupied by the patient is borne by the owner or occupier.

General Hospitals.

The General Hospitals available for patients residing in the East Berks Districts include :—

The Maidenhead Hospital, Maidenhead (Tel. 1361) for Borough of Maidenhead and Cookham Rural District.

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor (Tel. 883) for Windsor Rural District and portions of Easthampstead Rural District.

The Royal Berks Hospital, Reading (Tel. 2231) for Borough of Wokingham, Wokingham Rural District and portions of Easthampstead Rural District.

Nursing Associations.

Maidenhead and District Nursing Association.—3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead. Telephone, Maidenhead 651.

Ascot and neighbourhood.—Royal Victoria Cottage Nursing Home.—South Ascot. Telephone, Ascot 35.

Arborfield and Shinfield.—Hon Sec. Miss Jervoise, Targett's Farm, Arborfield. Nurse Hedges, Fully trained, Certified Midwife.

Binfield.—Hon. Sec. Miss Boyne Jardine, "Crix," Binfield. Ex Queen's Nurse Williamson, trained, Certified Midwife.

Bracknell, Easthampstead and Warfield.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Barnett, Farley Moor, Binfield. Nurse Hunt, Certified Midwife. Nurse Jones, General trained.

Bray and Holyport.—Hon. Sec. Miss Thompson, "Sunnyside," Holyport. Nurse Cox, County trained.

Cookham and Cookham Dean.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Handford, "Delhi," Cookham. Nurse Steele, County trained.

Crazies Hill, Remenham and Hurley.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Eric Noble, Park Place, Henley. Nurse Sage, General trained, Certified Midwife.

Crowthorne, Sandhurst and St. Sebastian.—Hon. Sec. Miss Monck, Aldworth, Crowthorne. Queen's Nurse Johnstone, Certified Midwife. Queen's Nurse Macdonald, Certified Midwife.

Finchampstead and Barkham.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Bannatyne, Avenue Lodge, Crowthorne. Nurse Watkins, Fully trained, Certified Midwife.

Hurst, Bearwood and Winnersh.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Wilkin, "Orchards," Hurst. Nurse Krauss, General trained, Certified Midwife.

Littlewick and Burchetts Green.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. de Goldschmidt, Lane End, Burchetts Green. Nurse Moses, General trained, Certified Midwife.

Old Windsor.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Palmer, General Stores, Old Windsor. Nurse Tuck, County trained, Certified Midwife.

Shottesbrooke and White Waltham.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Lonsdale, Shottesbrook. Nurse Wainwright, County trained.

Sonning, Woodley and Sandford.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. E. J. Fryer, Duffield House, Woodley. Nurse Rostron, General trained, Certified Midwife.

Swallowfield, Farley Hill, Beech Hill and Spencers Wood.—Hon. Sec. Miss Allfrey, Farley Castle. Nurse Pike, General trained, Certified Midwife.

Twyford and Ruscombe.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Newberry, London Road, Twyford. Ex Queen's Nurse Fisher, Certified Midwife.

Wargrave and Knowl Hill.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Robin Grey, Mumbery Field, Wargrave. Queen's Nurse Cameron, Certified Midwife.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Ascot.—St. Michael's House Gymnasium, fortnightly, Thursday, 2–4 p.m.

Binfield.—Infant Welfare Centre, third Thursday in the month, 2.30–4.30 p.m.

Bracknell.—Boys' Club, fortnightly, Thursday, 2.30–4.30 p.m.

Crowthorne.—Iron Duke Room, second Wednesday in the month, 2.30 p.m.

Finchampstead.—Village Hall, 1st and 2nd Friday in the month, 2.30 p.m.

Maidenhead.—“The Wilderness,” Cookham Road, Maidenhead, Fridays, 2–4 p.m.

Sandhurst.—Mission Hall, Branksome Hill Road, College Town, third Wednesday in the month, 2.30 p.m.

Sunninghill and South Ascot.—Cordes Hall, fortnightly, Thursday, 2–4 p.m.

Wokingham.—Memorial Hall, Denmark Street, second and fourth Thursday in the month, 2–4 p.m.

The home visiting in connection with these centres (except Maidenhead) is carried out by the County whole-time Visitors or by the District Nurses, but in the case of Ascot, lady members of the Committee undertake home-visiting to ensure regular attendance at the Centre.

Ante-natal Clinics.

MAIDENHEAD.

An Ante-natal Clinic, in connection with the Maidenhead Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, is held at the Maternity Home, 5, Castle Hill, Maidenhead, every Wednesday at 2.15 p.m. Medical Attendant :— E. Mary Bell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., who was formerly Hon. Assist. Physician and Anaesthetist at the Birkenhead and Wirral Children's Hospital.

WOKINGHAM.

At the Memorial Clinic, Denmark Street, Wokingham, on the 2nd Thursday of the month. Medical Attendant :— Dr. Chapman.

Other Clinics.

The V.D. Clinics are held at Reading and Oxford, the days and hours of attendance are :

Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

Men.	Wednesdays	..	2 p.m.
	Saturdays	..	5 p.m.
Women.	Wednesdays	..	5 p.m.
	Saturdays	..	3 p.m.

Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Men.	Wednesdays	..	6 p.m.
	Saturdays	..	3 p.m.
Women.	Mondays	..	6 p.m.
	Wednesdays	..	3 p.m.

Specimens for examination may be sent to

The Pathological Laboratory,

Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading,

or

The Pathological Laboratory,

Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Specimens for Wassermann's Test should be sent to the
V.D. Laboratory,

St. Thomas's Hospital, Westminster, S.W. 1.

or

The Pathological Laboratory,

Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS.

The County Tuberculosis Officer sees patients at the following stations :

MAIDENHEAD.

2, Park Street (adjoining Town Hall). 4th Mondays,
1—3 p.m.

WOKINGHAM.

Town Hall. 3rd Thursdays, 1—3 p.m.

WINDSOR.

Church Rooms, Church St. 1st Thursdays, 1—3 p.m.
also at

12, Abbot's Walk, The Forbury, Reading. Every
Saturday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Specimens of sputum are examined free of charge and outfits
supplied on application to

The Tuberculosis Officer,
11, Abbot's Walk,
The Forbury,
Reading.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.

Orthopaedic Clinics, branches of the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford, are held at the following Centres :

MAIDENHEAD.

The Hospital, St. Luke's Road, on Fridays at
2.30 p.m.

SANDHURST.

Mission Room, Branksome Hill Road, on Mondays,
at 1.30 p.m.

WOKINGHAM.

The Memorial Hall, Denmark Street, on Fridays at
2 p.m.

The branches at King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, at The Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, and at Victoria Hall, Greys Road, Henley are also available for patients in the East Berks Districts.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

MAIDENHEAD.

Minor Ailments. Town Hall at 10 a.m. every morning except Wednesdays. (Dr. J. J. Paterson, S.M.O., M.O.H. East Berks.)

Dental. Town Hall every Tuesday and Wednesday at 10 a.m. and at 2.30 p.m. (Miss A. Tobias, L.D.S., R.C.S.)

Eye. Town Hall every fourth Tuesday of the month at 2.15 p.m. (Norman Glegg, M.D.)

Nose, Ear and Throat. Maidenhead Hospital, time and date by arrangement. (The Hospital Staff.)

Ringworm : X-Ray Treatment by arrangement with Dr. D. G. Arthur at 5, North Common Road, Ealing, W. 5.

The School Clinics enumerated above are organized and controlled by the Maidenhead Education Authority for children attending the Maidenhead schools only.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Children attending schools outside the Borough of Maidenhead come under the jurisdiction of the Berks County Education Authority and for them separate Clinics are held at various Centres throughout the County.

LABORATORIES AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

By an arrangement with The Clinical Research Association, Ltd., Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.2, every medical practitioner practising in the East Berks Districts is provided with outfits for taking and transmitting to the above-named Association, Swabs for Diphtheria, Sputum for Tubercle and Blood for Typhoid or Enteric Fever. The cost of examination and report (of which a duplicate is sent to the Medical Officer of Health) is defrayed by the Local Authority of the District wherein the patient resides.

Examination of other morbid materials may be arranged for, and further information or outfits supplied on application to : The Medical Officer of Health, Guildhall, Maidenhead.

LIST OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL OFFICERS AND PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

BOROUGH OF MAIDENHEAD.

Dr. Winifred I. Doherty,
Queen Street Chambers, Maidenhead.

Medical Officer to Public Assistance Institution :

Dr. W. J. F. Symons,
9 Castle Hill, Maidenhead.

BOROUGH OF WOKINGHAM.

Dr. Ralph Rose, 10, Crescent Road, Wokingham,
also Medical Officer to Public Assistance Institution.

RURAL DISTRICT OF COOKHAM.

For the Parishes of Bray and Cookham.

Dr. Winifred I. Doherty, Queen Street Chambers,
Maidenhead.

For the Parish of Bisham.

Dr. F. H. P. Wills, "The Old House," Great Marlow,
Bucks.

For the Parish of Hurley.

Dr. F. C. Young, "Meadowside," Twyford.

For the Parish of Waltham St. Lawrence.

Dr. J. McCrea, "Lisna," Wargrave.

RURAL DISTRICT OF EASTHAMPSTEAD.

For the Parishes of Easthampstead, Warfield and part of
Winkfield (Bracknell).

Dr. R. H. R. Hick, "Larkfield," Bracknell,
also Medical Officer to Public Assistance Institution.

For the Parish of Winkfield (except village of Bracknell).

Dr. J. A. Vernon, "Firlands," Ascot.

For the Parish of Binfield.

Dr. L. Jacob, "Bracondale," Popeswood, Bracknell.

For the Parish of Crowthorne.

Dr. E. F. Chapman, "Quatre Bras," Crowthorne.

For the Parish of Sandhurst.

Dr. C. H. Nash, "St. Michael's Cottage," Sandhurst.

RURAL DISTRICT OF WINDSOR.

For the Parish of Old Windsor.

Dr. A. G. Osborne, 14, Sheet Street, Windsor.

Dr. J. W. Bird, D.S.O., High Street, Egham, Medical Officer to Public Assistance Institution, Old Windsor.

For the Parish of Sunningdale.

Dr. J. Matthews-Duncan, "Murtle," Sunninghill.

For the Parish of Sunninghill.

Dr. J. Matthews-Duncan, "Murtle," Sunninghill.

RURAL DISTRICT OF WOKINGHAM.

For the Parishes of Arborfield, Barkham, Finchampstead, Newland, Winnersh and Wokingham Without.

Dr. Ralph Rose, "Nursteed," South Drive, Wokingham.

For the Parishes of Earley, Sonning, Woodley and Sandford.

Dr. Wm. N. May, "The White House," Sonning.

For the Parishes of Shinfield and Swallowfield.

Dr. G. Halpin, "Swallowfield Grange," near Reading.

For the Parishes of Twyford, Ruscombe and St. Nicholas Hurst.

Dr. F. C. Young, "Meadowside," Twyford.

For the Parishes of Wargrave and Remenham.

Dr. J. McCrea, "Lisna," Wargrave.

PUBLIC ANALYST (FOR THE COUNTY).

J. THOMPSON, PH.D., F.I.C.,
Reading University.

CONSULTANTS.

The following consultants have been retained by the Berks County Council and are available for cases of the nature specified, in all parts of the Combined Districts except Maidenhead, where application should be made to the Medical Officer of Health.

FOR PUERPERAL FEVER and any other serious complication associated with pregnancy :

G. O. Lambert, M.D., B.Ch., 9, Eldon Square, Reading. (Tel. 3958).

C. B. Baxter, M.B., F.R.C.S., 26, Bath Road,
Reading. (Tel. 4636.)

F. G. Proudfoot, M.D., C.M., 43, St. Giles, Oxford.
(Tel. 2105.)

W. D. Sturrock, M.D., B.Ch., 32, Holywell, Oxford.
(Tel. 2629.)

A. M. Amsler, M.B., B.S., Eton Court House, Eton.
(Tel. Windsor 345.)

FOR CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

J. Mills, M.D., Ch.B., Pathological Laboratory, Royal
Berkshire Hospital, Reading. (Tel. 2231 Reading.)

During office hours a request for Dr. Mills's attendance
should be made to the County Medical Officer of Health (Tel.
Reading 3081) and not directly to Dr. Mills.

COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR :

R. M. Davidson, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., 11, Abbot's Walk,
The Forbury, Reading. (Tel. Reading 3018.
Extension 65.)

The services of the County Veterinary Inspector for the
purposes of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act 1915
may be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer,
11, Abbot's Walk, The Forbury, Reading. (Tel. Reading 3081.)

List of Midwives Practising

IN

East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

Armitage, M.	..	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead
Berry, D. K.	..	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Bond, V. L.	..	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Bridges, E. M.	..	Grazeley.
Cameron, O. I.	..	" Elmfield," Hare Hatch, Twyford.
Cox, A. B. ....	..	" Warboro," Holyport Road, Bray, Nr. Maidenhead.
Fisher, M.	..	4, Hurst Road, Twyford.
Gallop, E. M.	..	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
Glover, D. E. M.	..	" Almeda," 76 Pinkneys Road, Maiden- head.
Griffiths, A. M.	..	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
Grigaitis, A.	..	3 Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Hedges, H.	..	School Green, Shinfield.
Hunt, M.	..	3 Victoria Road, Bracknell.
John, E. M.	..	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
Johnstone, M. E. A.		Chalfont Cottage, Crowthorne.
Krauss, E. ....	..	Watmore Lane, Winnersh.
Macdonald, F. M.	..	" Weeholme," Sandhurst.
Marriott, S. M.	..	62, Matthews Green, Wokingham.
McCaubrey, A.	..	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
Mitchell, S. M. E.	..	1, College Road, Maidenhead.
Moses, A. E.	..	" Heathercot," Bath Road, Littlewick.
Noakes, D. L.	..	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Palmer, J.	..	" Westwood," Elm Road, Earley.
Pantoll, A. M. M.	..	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Parkin, R. E. C.	..	44, St. Marks Road, Maidenhead.
Peel, E. B.	..	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.

Pike, E.	..	..	The Nurse's Bungalow, Spencers Wood.
Rance, A.	..	..	20, Grenfell Road, Maidenhead.
Rankin, E. A.	..	..	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
Rostron, S. J.	..	..	"Peel Cottage," Pound Lane, Sonning.
Sage, G.	..	..	Remenham Hill, Nr. Henley.
Sanderoff, A. K.	..	..	"Winfield," Oxford Road, Wokingham.
Steele, P. G.	..	..	1, Teynham View, Grahams Road, Cookham.
Stone, H. E.	..	..	Waltham St. Lawrence.
Talbot, E. I.	..	..	"Brynmill," Easthampstead Road, Wokingham.
Taylor, G. M.	..	..	44, Clare Road, Maidenhead.
Troutt, M. A. P.	..	..	55, Norfolk Road, Maidenhead.
Tuck, M.	..	..	The Bungalow, Church Road, Old Windsor.
Wainwright, F.	..	..	"Netherclift," White Waltham.
Watkins, G. E.	..	..	The Cottage, Finchampstead.
Williamson, E.	..	..	2, Stanley Villas, Forest Road, Binfield.

The following although not resident, take cases in these districts :—

Goodenough, B. E.	..	..	95, Kings Road, Windsor.
Hayes, D. R.	..	..	Riley Nurses' Home, Marlow.
Lane, J. S.	..	..	32, Watchetts Road, Camberley.
Manners, E. F.	..	..	Riley Nurses' Home, Marlow.
Maskery, G. J.	..	..	42, Watchetts Road, Camberley.
Parsons, A.	..	..	48, Eastern Avenue, Reading.
Reily, E. A.	..	..	29, Albany Road, Windsor.
Robinson, W. N.	..	..	30, Kings Road, Windsor.
Ross, M.	..	..	Nurses' Home, King's Ride, Camberley.
Walters, M.	..	..	73 Kings Road, Windsor.
Ward, G. E.	..	..	14, Oxford Road, Windsor.
Ward, G. E.	..	..	"Swallowfield," Slough Road, Datchet.
Wheeler, N. C.	..	..	126, Basingstoke Road, Reading.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR ABNORMAL CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY.

The County Medical Officer has made arrangements by which any woman who needs treatment in hospital on account of abnormal conditions associated with pregnancy or parturition may obtain such treatment at the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, or the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, or the King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.

Transport by ambulance will also be provided if the doctor in attendance is prepared to certify that such is necessary in the interests of the patient.

In cases of emergency application for admission, ambulance, etc., should be made directly to the hospital by the doctor in attendance on the patient, but in less urgent circumstances it is advisable to arrange for the patient to attend as an out-patient for preliminary examination at the Hospital.

Alternatively, one or other of the Consultants whose names, addresses and telephone numbers are given in the previous paragraph may be called in consultation at the patient's home, and if any bacteriological examination is required in consequence of that consultation the cost will be defrayed by the County Council.

These arrangements hold good throughout the East Berks Districts with the exception of Maidenhead Borough where application should be made in such cases directly to the local Medical Officer of Health.

East Berks

United Sanitary Districts.

CONSTITUTION AND HISTORY OF THE DISTRICTS.

The combination of Districts in East Berks for Public Health purposes was originally effected by an Order of the (then) Local Government Board dated 10th November, 1910, in pursuance of Section 286 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The combination then comprised Maidenhead Urban, Cookham, Easthampstead and Windsor Rural Districts, later, by a fresh Order dated 27th October, 1922, Wokingham Urban and Wokingham Rural Districts were added.

The principal details of these two Orders and sundry other matters relating to the constitution of the combined districts as well as the geological formation and social conditions of the area were given in the Report for 1930 at pages 22–30.

The area, population and rateable value of the several districts in the combination are given in the table below while particulars of the populations in the Parishes will be found in the Appendix.

EAST BERKS UNITED SANITARY DISTRICTS.

District.	Area in Acres 1934.	Estimated Population (1934)	Rateable Value 1/4/35
Maidenhead Urban ..	5,026	21,707	£194,821
Wokingham Urban ..	3,403	7,600	49,723
Cookham Rural ..	24,901	11,593	85,583
Easthampstead Rural ..	27,034	19,170	136,598
Windsor Rural ..	8,665	9,590	111,519
Wokingham Rural ..	40,828	22,423	163,926
Totals	109,857	92,083	£742,170

On the 1st April, 1934, a portion of the Cookham Rural District amounting to 2,902 acres with an estimated population of 3,927 was transferred to the Maidenhead Urban District. Previously the acreage of Maidenhead U.D. was 2,124 and of Cookham R.D. 27,803.

On the same date a detached portion of Wokingham Rural District comprising 187 acres and a population of 15 persons was transferred to Bradfield Rural District in which district the said portion was situated.

ACCOUNTS FOR PAST YEAR.

The Joint Committee, consisting of a proportionate number of members from the Councils of each of the Constituent Districts, as defined in the Order of 1922, meet, as a rule once a year on the Thursday next after the 31st day of March for the purpose of examining, and passing the accounts and for authorising the apportionment of salary and expenses amongst the Districts in the manner described in the Order. Public Health matters relating to the Districts in common are also discussed.

At their meeting on the 4th April, 1935, the Committee passed the following accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1935 :—

			£	s.	d.
Printing of Annual Report	....	....	75	7	6
General Printing and Stationary	....	....	14	0	9
M.O.H. Postages	....	....	9	14	10
M.O.H. Petty Cash	....	....	6	18	5
			<hr/>		
			£106	1	6
			<hr/>		

The corresponding amount for the year ended March 31st, 1934, is £114 18s. 11d.

Maidenhead
Urban Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) 1934	..	..	..	..	2,124
Population (Census 1931)	..	..	..	..	17,520
Population (estimated for 1934)	..	..	..	..	21,707
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	..	..	..	..	4,163
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1931)	..	..	..	..	4,506
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1935	..	..	..	..	£194,821
Sum represented by penny rate, ditto	..	..	..	..	£751
Outstanding loans Housing, 31st March, 1935	..	..	..	..	£214,910
„ „ All other	..	..	..	..	£152,257

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE
YEAR, 1934.

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>
Live Births	{ Legitimate	263	145	118	12·94
	{ Illegitimate	18	7	11	
					<i>Rate per 1000</i>
					<i>total births.</i>
Still Births	..	12	8	4	40·96
					<i>Death Rate.</i>
Deaths	.. ..	283	135	148	13·04
Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions, Hospitals and Nursing Homes 49·47.					

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	} from puerperal sepsis	2
	} other puerperal causes	2

Rate per 1000 total births 13·65

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	53·38
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	....	....	53·23
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	....	55·56
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	....	....	Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....	Nil
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	....	....	Nil

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

Extensive comments on the population of Maidenhead Urban District appeared in the corresponding paragraph of the Report for 1932 and there is no need for repetition.

The following are the figures relating to the growth of the population at fixed periods since the beginning of the present century.

Population enumerated in Census, 1901	....	12,980
„ „ „ „ 1911	....	15,219
„ „ „ „ 1921	....	16,730
„ „ „ „ 1931	....	17,520
„ estimated by Registrar General for :		
„ „ „ 1932	....	17,630
„ „ „ 1933	....	17,690
„ „ „ 1934	....	21,707

On the 1st April, 1934, a considerable portion of the Cookham Rural District was added to Maidenhead Urban District. The population in the added area was estimated at 3,927 persons. The figure given above for the population of Maidenhead represents the average population for the year 1934.

4. BIRTHS.

Of the 281 children born 18 or 6·41 per cent., were illegitimate, in the previous year there were 11 giving an illegitimacy rate of 4·60 per cent., of the total births.

The Birth Rate for 1934 is 12·94 as against 13·51 for 1933, and a ten year average of 15·32. The corresponding rate for the whole country is 14·8 and for the smaller towns 15·0.

The Birth Record for the year 1934 is set out below. Gross number of births registered locally :—

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	....	167	140	307
Illegitimate	....	7	6	13
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total		174	146	320

The Notifications of Births received by the Medical Officer of Health under the Acts of 1907 and 1915 were :—

Notified by Doctors	....	....	....	21
„ „ Midwives	....	....	....	285
„ „ Others	....	....	....	0
				<hr/>
				306

Registered but not notified	....	....	....	20
Illegitimate births notified	....	....	....	10
Still-births notified	....	....	....	11
Still-births registered	....	....	....	12

Net number of births corrected for residents and non-residents :—

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	....	145	118	263
Illegitimate	....	7	11	18
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals		152	129	281

5. DEATHS.

The net number of deaths attributable to this district for 1934 is 283, which gives a Death Rate of 13·04 per 1,000 of population. In the previous year the net deaths totalled

231 when the Death Rate was 13·06 while the average for the preceding ten years is 12·01.

The correcting factors as supplied by the Registrar General for this district and explained in his Memorandum in the Appendix are : before 1st April – 0·86, after – 0·88. The Comparative Death Rate is therefore $13·04 \times 0·88 = 11·48$.

The chief causes of death in 1934 are shown below, the corresponding figures for 1933 being given in brackets :—

Cancer, 47 (29) ; Heart Disease, 75 (54) ; Respiratory Diseases (Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc.), 29 (26) ; Diseases of the Blood Vessels (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage), 23 (31) ; Influenza, 6 (15) ; Tuberculosis (all forms), 14 (11) ; all other Infectious Diseases, 2 (3) ; Suicide, 4 (2) ; other forms of Violence (accidents, etc.), 13 (9).

The following table gives the Death Record for 1934 :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Registered as having taken place in the District	144	156	300
<i>Plus</i> Residents dying elsewhere (inward transfers)	21	18	39
<i>Minus</i> Non-residents dying in the District (outward transfers)	30	26	56
Net numbers	135	148	283
Deaths in Institutions ....	....	....	130
Inquests ....	....	....	22
Uncertified ....	....	....	1

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year of age there were 15 deaths, as against 17 in the preceding year. These referred to 14 legitimate infants and 1 illegitimate, in addition there were 12 still births.

The respective rates work out as follows :—

Infant Mortality Rate (average for past ten years)	53·28
All infants per 1,000 live births	53·38
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	53·23
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	55·56
Still births per 1,000 total (live and still) births	40·96

The cause of, and age at, death of the infants referred to are set out in the following table :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total.
Pneumonia	..	1	.	.	2		2		5
Prematurity	5	1	.	.		...			6
Congenital Defect	3	..	.	.			.	.	3
Gastro Enteritis		.		1	.	.		.	1
Total	8	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	15

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

In consequence of the increase of work occasioned by the extension of the Borough on April 1st, 1934, an additional assistant (unqualified) has been appointed.

The staff now consists of one Sanitary Inspector, two student assistants and one clerk.

The senior student assistant, Mr. M. Cottrell, who qualified during 1934 was appointed a District Sanitary Inspector in the Royal Borough of Kensington early in 1935.

8. HOME NURSING.

Home Nursing in this district is carried out by the Maidenhead and District Nursing Association, a voluntary institution, whose headquarters are at Nos. 3 and 5, Castle Hill. A full description of the activities of this Association was given in the Survey Report for 1930 (pp. 35-37). These have been

extended still further by the establishment of a branch at Pinkneys Green to cope with the work in the outlying part of the added area. The name, address, etc., of the Nurse employed in that area is :—

Mrs. Glover, Queen's Nurse, "Almeda," Pinkneys Road.
Tel. Maidenhead 975.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Nursing Association during the year ended March 31st, 1935.

STAFF.

Superintendent : Mrs. A. M. Pantoll, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife and Certified Royal Sanitary Institute ; Miss Glover, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife ; Miss P. Thayne, Queen's Nurse ; Miss Grigaitis, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife ; Miss Noakes, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife ; Miss Armitage, Certified Midwife ; Mrs. Bond, Certified Midwife.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1935.

CASES.

General Cases	....	....	....	....	417
Midwifery District	....	....	....	....	28
Maternity District	....	....	....	....	34
Midwifery Home	....	....	....	....	30
Maternity Home	....	....	....	....	44
Ante-Natal Clinic	....	....	....	....	51
*Old Age Pensioners	....	....	....	....	19
*Parish Relief	....	....	....	....	19
*School Children	....	....	....	....	8
* „ „ under School Age	....	....	....	....	11
(* Nursed Free.)				Total	661

Attendances.

Ante-Natal Clinic	....	....	....	....	161
Sessions	....	....	....	....	48
New Patients	....	....	....	....	51

	<i>Visits.</i>						
April	1059
May	1117
June	956
July	932
August	837
September	866
October	1088
November	1093
December	1143
January	1234
February	1195
March	1149
Total							12,669

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The facilities for laboratory examination of morbid specimens (swabs, sputa, etc.) have been described from time to time in previous reports, and need not be repeated here. A summary of the facilities available for this and the other districts of the combination is given in the preface.

The following is a list of the analytical work done during the past year.

(1) Specimens sent by Medical Practitioners for examination and report, to the Clinical Research Association, London :

<i>Material.</i>		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	....	41	562*	603
Sputum for Tubercle	....	14	72	86
Blood for Typhoid	....	0	0	0
Other Specimens	....	0	4	4
		55	638	693

* The comparatively large number of negative swabs this year is accounted for by the occurrence of diphtheria in one of the local residential schools when extensive swabbing of the staff and pupils was undertaken. By this means several "carriers" were found and the outbreak, after their isolation, was speedily brought to an end.

(2) Swabs sent from the Borough Isolation Hospital to the Clinical Research Association for examination :

<i>Material.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	136	464	600

(3) Eight samples of " Certified Milk " were taken by the Sanitary Inspector at the request of the Ministry of Health (under the Milk (Special Designation) Order 1923) and sent to the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, Reading. All the samples proved to be within the recognized limit.

(4) Official samples of milk, food and drugs taken by the Police (under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts) :

Butter, Fresh	2	Cream, Fresh	2	Margarine	1
*Milk	46	Peas, Tinned	1	Lard	2

*(1) 6.67% deficient in fat.

(2) 19.33% deficient in fat.

(3) Two other samples were poor in fat.

(5) Samples and specimens examined and reported upon by the Medical Officer of Health.

MILK (unofficial samples). Genuine :	26
Below standard for fat :	6
Total	32

WATER : samples from wells, etc. : None this year.

OTHER : One specimen of hair for Ringworm Fungus from School Clinic, which was positive.

10. LEGISLATION.

The Adoptive Acts, Byelaws, etc., in force remain the same as recorded at Page 13 in the Survey Report for 1930.

11. HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES.

The Hospitals available for the inhabitants of this district include :

The Maidenhead General Hospital (Tel. M'head 1361)	56 beds.
The Public Assistance Institution (Tel. M'head 305)	99 beds.
The Borough Isolation Hospital (Tel. M'head 482)	48 beds.

The General and Special Hospitals in Reading, Windsor and London are also used to a considerable extent.

The following particulars relating to the Maidenhead General Hospital are abstracted from the 55th Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1934.

IN-PATIENTS.

	Figures for 1934.	Figures for 1933.
1. Total number of available beds on December 31st	56	50
2. Average number of available beds during the year	53.9	52.5
3. Average number of patients resident daily throughout the year	43.9	36.33
4. Number of in-patients in the Hospital on 1st January, 1934	42	31
5. Number of in-patients admitted during the year	943	858
6. Number of in-patients in the Hospital on 31st December, 1934	26	39
7. Average number of days each patient was resident	16.7	15.9
8. Number of patients admitted and dis- charged during the year who were resident for		
i. only 1 day	88	84
ii. 2 or 3 days	100	112
Average daily cost per In-patient, 1934	....	s. d. 9 1
" " " 1933	....	9 8½

OUT-PATIENTS.

	1934.	1933.
1. Total number of new Out-Patients	1,944	909
2. „ „ „ Out-patient attendances	7,879	7,456
		s. d.
Average cost of each Out-patient in 1933 ....	....	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average total cost of each Out-patient in 1933 ....	....	16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1934.	1933.
Number of Private patients	135	110
„ „ Operations	466	427
„ „ General Anæsthetics	453	....
„ „ Dental Anæsthetics, Out-patient Department	580	547
„ „ Minor Operations, Out-patient Department	85	....
„ „ X-Ray Examinations	1,081	835
Road Traffic Accidents, in-patients	69	54

The position at the end of 1934 with regard to the Contributory Scheme is as follows :—

New members enrolled	1,684
Old members renewed	8,611
Lapsed members rejoined	176
Total	<u>10,471</u>

Members contributions were increased by £340 7s. 0d. over those of the previous year.

There were 1,476 members who received treatment at the Maidenhead and its associated Hospitals, 464 as in-patients and 1,012 through the out-patient departments, the total number of days for in-patients being 7,482 and the attendances for out-patients totalling 2,659, included in which were :—

Ophthalmic	165
Dental	194
X-Ray	195

In addition to the above payments were made to twenty-four London and Provincial Hospitals in respect of treatment given to members in benefit, the members being 96 in-patients (1939 days in hospital) and 125 out-patients, total 221.

Particulars relating to the Isolation Hospital are as follows :—

The cases admitted during the year 1934 were :—

<i>District.</i>			<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diph- theria.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Maidenhead U.D.	....	....	36	49	85
Wokingham U.D.	....	....	5	0	5
Cookham, R.D.	....	....	4	6	10
Easthampstead R.D.	....	....	28	4	32
Windsor R.D.	....	....	21	1	22
Wokingham R.D.	....	....	28	22	50
Marlow U.D.	....	....	1	0	1
Windsor U.D.	....	....	0	11	11
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total (1934)	....	....	123	93	216
„ (1933)	....	....	163	68	231

The total cost of the Hospital, inclusive of capital charges, for the year ended 31st March, 1935 was £4,354 14s. 5d., while receipts from other districts in respect of cases admitted amounted to £2,388 4s. 0d. The average cost per patient, exclusive of capital and loan charges was £15 18s. 5d. and the total cost was made up as follows :—

Expenditure to 31st March, 1935 :—						£	s.	d.
Ambulance	....	....	....	....	....	64	3	0
Clothing and Bedding	....	....	....	....	....	23	2	8
Disinfectants	....	....	....	....	....	33	19	0
Fuel, light, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	507	0	4
Furniture, Ironmongery, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	36	16	8
Medical attendance and medicines	....	....	....	....	....	556	0	3
Nursing	....	....	....	....	....	829	18	2
Provisions	....	....	....	....	....	694	2	4
Rates and Taxes	....	....	....	....	....	90	10	8
Repairs	....	....	....	....	....	327	19	4
Wages	....	....	....	....	....	206	12	3
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	69	1	3
Loan Charges	....	....	....	....	....	915	8	6
						<hr/>		
						£4354	14	5

The following are the Nursing Homes in this District, the Supervising Authority being the Berks County Council.

The Maidenhead and District Maternity Home

Nos. 3-5, Castle Hill (Tel. 651). Supt.

Mrs. Pantoll 7 beds.

The Maidenhead Nursing Home, 49-51, Cookham

Road (Tel. 639). Matron, Miss H. M. Fisher 7 beds.

The Wayside Nursing Home, Cookham Road

(Tel. 551). Matron, Miss D. Johnstone 11 beds.

North Lodge, Cookham Road (Tel. 217). Miss

M. D. Brabant.... 9 beds.

“Oxford Villa,” Furze Platt. Mrs. B. Payne 4 beds.

“Yardington,” Furze Platt. Miss V. Scott. 2 beds.

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Town Council operate an Ambulance Service using two Motor Ambulances which are available at any time for use in Maidenhead and the surrounding District.

No charge is made for its use in cases of accident or sickness within the combined areas of the Borough and the Cookham Rural District but for journeys outside these a fee of 5s. or more according to length of journey is payable.

The journeys made during the past year were :—

<i>Quarter ended.</i>		<i>Accident.</i>	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
March 31st, 1934	....	19	210	229
June 30th, „	....	22	163	185
Sept. 30th, „	....	29	127	156
Dec. 31st, „	....	21	133	154
		—	—	—
		91	633	724
		—	—	—

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

A full list and description of the Clinics etc., in connection with the Public Health and School Medical Services was given in the Survey Report (1930), pages 45—48. These services remain the same. For summary see list in Preface.

13A. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

Following are the particulars relating to the Maternity and Child Welfare Service as carried out under the supervision of the Maidenhead Local Authority.

(1). MIDWIVES.

Midwives practising in this area are neither subsidised nor supervised by the Maidenhead Local Authority, supervision being carried out by the Berks County Council.

The total number practising in this neighbourhood is 12, of which two are in the employ of the County Council (Public Assistance Institution) and four by a voluntary association, namely the Maidenhead and District Nursing Association.

(2). MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The steps taken to obtain early information of deaths arising from or in connection with child birth for the purpose of investigation were described at Page 42 in the Report for 1932. During the past year there were three such, of which two were the subject of a Coroner's Inquest.

With regard to prevention of material mortality, a weekly ante-natal clinic is held at the Maternity Home, 5, Castle Hill, which is open free to all expectant mothers whether engaged with a doctor or midwife. For a summary of the work done during 1934 see paragraph 8. The Medical Officer in attendance is Dr. E. Mary Bell, formerly Honorary Assistant Physician and Anæsthetist at the Birkenhead and Wirral Children's Hospital, who personally sees all cases.

In addition to the facilities offered by the Clinic, home visits are paid by the Health Visitors when practicable.

(3). HEALTH VISITING.

Three whole-time Health Visitors are employed who also act as School Nurses. A summary of the work done by them in this connection was given in the Report for 1932 at page 42 and details of visits etc., for the past year appear at the end of this paragraph.

(4) CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACTS 1908 to 1932.

The Medical Officer of Health is nominated as the person to whom notices and communications relating to the reception of children for reward should be addressed. Visiting of the homes where children are so received is carried out by the three Health Visitors who visit regularly at least once every three months or oftener as occasion requires. The results of these visits are recorded and reports at the meetings of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

There are 19 homes in Maidenhead where children are kept for payment and the number of children so kept is 25.

The following is a Summary of Form M.C.W. 96 relating to the foregoing services.

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :—

- (a) To expectant mothers. First visits, 39. Total visits, 74.
- (b) To children under 1 year of age. First visits 259. Total visits, 1026.
- (c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Total visits, 1192.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

Total number of attendances at the Centre during the year :—

- (i.) By children under 1 year of age 1248
- (ii.) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 879

Total number of children who attended at the Centre for the first time during the year :—

- (i.) Children under 1 year of age 114
- (ii.) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 10

Total number of children who were in attendance at the Centres at the end of the year :—

- (i.) Children under 1 year of age 89
- (ii.) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 175

Ante-natal Clinic held in conjunction with the above at the Maternity Home, No. 5, Castle Hill. Medical Attendant : Dr. Mary Bell, formerly Hon. Asst. Physician, Birkenhead and Wirral Children's Hospital.

Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at Clinic during the year	....	....	....	....	144
Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinic during the year	....	....	....	....	64
Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by this number	....	....	....	....	20.91
Maternity Homes and Hospitals—provided by Volun- tary Association and subsidised by the Council					1
Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds)	....	....	....	....	7
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year	....	....	....	....	81

HOME NURSING.

Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing or the nursing of puerperal fever :—

(1). By the Council	....	....	....	....	<i>Nil</i>
(2). By Voluntary Associations	....	....	....	....	3

Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses	53
---	------	------	------	------	----

For the institutional nursing of puerperal fever (or pyrexia) there is a special building detached from the main premises, available at the Nursing Home, Castle Hill. One case was admitted during 1934 and recovered.

Administration of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908.

(a) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year	19
---	------	------	------	------	----

(b) Number of children on the Register :					
(1). At the end of the year	....	....	....	....	25
(2). Who died during the year	....	....	....	....	<i>Nil</i>
(3). On whom inquests were held during the year					<i>Nil</i>

Number of Infant Protection Visitors holding appointments under Section 2 (2) at the end of the year who were :—

(1). Health Visitors	....	....	....	....	3
(2). Female, other than Health Visitor	<i>Nil</i>
(3). Male	<i>Nil</i>

Proceedings taken during the year	None
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5. ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

At page 45 in the Report for 1932 a statement was given of the arrangement made between the Local Authority and the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford, for the treatment of children from the Welfare Centre or from the schools in Maidenhead. To some extent this arrangement has been modified by amalgamating the two sums of £50 reserved for School and Welfare cases respectively, and paying the whole amount in quarterly instalments to the Hospital to cover the cost of indoor treatment of all cases sent from either of the two sources mentioned.

The following abstract from the Sixth Annual Report of the local branch Clinic indicates the work accomplished during the past year :—

The Clinic started the year with 163 patients, 104 new cases were admitted together with one on transfer from another Clinic and 129 were discharged, leaving 139 under treatment at the end of the year. During the year 21 cases were sent to the Wingfield-Morris Hospital for in-patient treatment.

Clinics have been held 50 times during the year and a total of 1,385 attendances were made giving an average of 28 per week. The Clinic is also open on Tuesdays for massage and exercises under the supervision of a trained instructress and the children have greatly benefited by the extra attention that has been given.

6. INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS &C.

The Public Assistance Institution, privately known as 76, St. Mark's Road, is usually called upon to provide temporary accommodation for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children. A local branch of the Rescue and Preventive Association has been established for many years at "St. Agnes Lodge," Laburnham Road, under the superintendence of Miss Horsman where unmarried mothers

may find temporary shelter and assistance pending other arrangements. Local charities occasionally give assistance in these cases and generally speaking the necessary relief is always forthcoming.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

The whole of Maidenhead is supplied with water from the mains of the Maidenhead Water Company which derives its supply from wells in the chalk. A few of the older houses in the lower part of the town near the river obtain their water from tube wells driven into the river drift gravel. From samples submitted for analysis this source of supply appears to be quite satisfactory and in spite of the long drought, there was no complaint of shortage. Apart from its excessive hardness the water supplied by the Company is of excellent quality and copious in quantity.

The separate connections from the mains now number in the Northern Section 2,741, in the Southern 1,973 ; total, 4,714 in the original area.

To these must be added 1192 and 332 respectively on account of the portion transferred to the Borough from the surrounding Cokham Rural District so that the figures for the extended area now number : Northern Section 3,933, Southern Section 2,305 ; total, 6,238.

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There have been no material additions to the existing sewage system during the past twelve months or any change in the methods of purification.

The Council propose to take in hand at the earliest possible moment the sewerage of their new District and to make provision at their Outfall Works for dealing with the added volume of sewage to be expected.

With this object in view they have engaged the services of Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Sons of Westminster as Consulting Engineers to advise them as to the best methods to be employed for both purposes.

The Consulting Engineer's Report has now been received by the Council and taken into immediate consideration.

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These were described in the Survey Report for 1930 (page 49). The smaller streams which pass by inhabited areas frequently have rubbish such as bottles, jars, tins, etc. surreptitiously thrown into them which have to be cleared out occasionally, but no gross pollution occurs.

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of one group of about 140 cottages supplied with waste water tipper closets, practically the whole of the houses in Maidenhead are provided with water closets fitted with individual flushing tanks and connected to the sewer. In the recently added area there are, however, a number of hand-flushed closets connected to cesspools, pail-closets as well as an occasional privy midden. These are being dealt with as the opportunity for conversion occurs, and in several instances where the cesspools were found inadequate, increased accommodation has been provided.

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This service is carried out by the Council's own employees under the direction of the Borough Surveyor.

A weekly collection of house refuse is effected by means of three covered motor dust vans, two of which have a capacity of seven cubic yards and the other ten cubic yards, employing the services of three drivers and eight loaders.

Since July 1934 the refuse after being delivered at the Sewage Outfall Works is pulverised and dosed with the sludge produced in the adjoining sedimentation tanks with the object of converting the compost thus formed into manure.

Under an agreement, the latter is then disposed of by a company known as Messrs. Agricultural Products, Ltd., to the neighbouring farmers and market gardeners.

It can only be said that after nine months working the company in question are still finding a ready sale for this product.

Running hand in hand with this process, which it has been found possible to conduct without nuisance, the Council have established a scheme of salvage which retrieves for sale the tins after pulverisation and the rags and glass bottles.

From an average weekly collection of 95 tons of house refuse the value of the salvage to the Council has been £3 10s. per week.

Under the agreement referred to the Company are easily able to dispose of the ashes to Brickmakers which are residual after a rudimentary method of screening the refuse before pulverisation.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

As there were no sewers in the areas added to the Borough on the 1st April, 1934 and pending the provision of these the Council have had to undertake the cleansing of 2,776 cesspools serving the houses in the new district.

For this purpose they have purchased and employed two motor vacuum "Dennis" cesspool emptiers, each of 1,000 gallons capacity and worked by a team of two men.

The contents of the emptiers are disposed of by discharge into the sewers at the Outfall Works quite satisfactorily.

19. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Following is the Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year ended 31st December, 1934.

Guildhall, Maidenhead.

January, 1935.

To J. J. Paterson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I present herewith my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1934.

The summary does not include notices served and work carried out in connection with the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, and the Housing Act, 1930, for which see Special Report at the end.

SUMMARY.

Visits and Re-visits to premises	....	....	....	4,737
Number of Formal Notices served	....	....	....	67
„ „ Informal Notices served	....	....	....	130
„ „ Verbal Notices given	....	....	....	281
„ „ Notices complied with	....	....	....	387
Complaints received and attended to	....	....	....	195
Drains tested with smoke machine	....	....	....	12
„ „ „ water	....	....	....	173
„ passed after examination (sewer connections etc.)	....	....	....	74
„ opened up for examination (after 24 hours' notice to the occupier of the premises)	....	....	....	18
<i>Number and Nature of Nuisances and Defects dealt with :—</i>				
Animals improperly kept	....	....	....	24
Choked Drains	....	....	....	75
Damp Premises	....	....	....	33
Defective and insufficient Cesspools	....	....	....	29
„ Chimney-stacks	....	....	....	7
„ Coppers	....	....	....	3
„ Doors and Sills	....	....	....	2
„ and insufficient Drains	....	....	....	57
„ Eaves-gutters and Stackpipes	....	....	....	20
„ Floors	....	....	....	5
„ Flushing Cisterns	....	....	....	16
„ Grates	....	....	....	10
„ Plaster (walls and ceilings)	....	....	....	19
„ Sinks	....	....	....	14
„ Windows	....	....	....	5
Dirty walls and ceilings	70
„ Tenants	3
„ Water-closet Chambers	12

MAIDENHEAD URBAN DISTRICT.

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Foul and defective waste pipes....	21
Insufficient Light to rooms	4
„ Manure Receptacles	4
„ Ventilation to rooms	....	....	....	9
„ and defective Water-closets	....	....	....	39
„ Refuse Receptacles	....	....	....	46
Leaky Roofs and Fillets	....	....	....	9
Offensive Accumulations	....	....	....	46
Offensive Streams and Ditches	....	....	....	3
Overcrowding	....	....	....	2
Privies abolished	....	....	....	7
Rats and Mice, nuisance from	....	....	....	39
Smoke Nuisances	....	....	....	10
Unpaved and insanitary Yards	....	....	....	22
Urinals improperly kept	....	....	....	10
Van Dwellers, nuisances arising from	....	....	....	2
Verminous Houses	....	....	....	12
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	10
Legal Proceedings	....	....	....	1
Public and Private Library Books Disinfected	....			52
Rooms Cleansed (walls stripped, ceilings whitewashed and paintwork cleansed after infectious disease)				18
Rooms disinfected after :—				
Diphtheria	....	....	....	79
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	46
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	23
Other Causes	....	....	....	49
Rooms sprayed owing to the presence of vermin	....			25
School Exclusion Notices sent	....	....	....	63

LIST OF ARTICLES STEAM DISINFECTED AT THE
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Blankets	68	Cushions	8	Mattresses	67
Bolsters	30	Drums of Dress'g	76	Pillows	116
Carpets	11	Eiderdowns	15	Rugs	8
Clothing Bcls.	221	Feather Beds	14	Sheets	25
		Miscellaneous	16		

BAKEHOUSES.

No. on Register ....	....	....	....	....	....	24
No. of Inspections ....	....	....	....	....	....	51
Contraventions of Factory and Workshop Act discovered						12
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ remedied						12
„ „ „ Public Health Acts discovered						10
„ „ „ „ „ remedied						10

CINEMAS.

No. of Premises ....	....	....	....	....	....	3
No. of Inspections ....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Nuisances discovered ....	....	....	....	....	....	3
„ remedied ....	....	....	....	....	....	3

I have had occasion to draw the attention of the management to the unsatisfactory condition of the ventilation at the Plaza Theatre. The inlet ventilators create excessive draught when the mechanical fans are in operation. The fixing of “ bafflers ” has been advised and I feel confident that a great improvement will be effected.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

No. on Register ....	....	....	....	....	....	1
No. of Inspections ....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Contraventions of Bye-laws discovered				....	....	3
„ „ „ remedied				....	....	3

The landlord of the Cross Keys Lodging House is to be congratulated on the clean and satisfactory way in which the place is kept and conducted. The periodical cleansing as required by the Council’s Byelaws is rigidly adhered to.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register :—

Wholesale Producers	8
Retail Producers	3
Retail Purveyors	24
Retailers (Milkshops, etc.)		34

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Distributor's Licence to sell " Certified " Milk (renewed)	2
" " " " " " Grade A (T.T.) Milk "	
(renewed) 	2
Certificates of Registration granted to :—	
Wholesale Producers 	5
Retail Producers 	1
Retail Purveyors 	6
Retailers (Milk shops, etc.) 	1
Number of Informal Samples of Milk submitted to	
Medical Officer of Health for analysis 	32
Result of Analysis. No. of Samples genuine 	26
" " " No. of Samples not genuine 	6
Number of Samples of " Certified " Milk submitted to	
the National Institute for Research in Dairying	
at Shinfield 	8
Result of Analysis. No. of Samples genuine 	8
Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—	
Discovered 	9
Remedied 	9
Contraventions of Public Health Acts :—	
Discovered 	14
Remedied 	13
Number of Inspections 	168

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. on Register :—						
Factories	....	....	....	....	....	69
Workshops	....	....	....	....	....	168
Workplaces	....	....	....	....	....	11
No. of Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	255
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts discovered	....					73
“ “ “ “ “ “ remedied	....					69
Matters referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories	....					1
Notices received from H.M. Inspector of Factories	....					7
List of Outworkers received twice a year	....			....	....	10
No. of Outworkers on Register....	....		....	....	....	19
No. of Outworkers' premises inspected				....	....	22

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

No. on Register	....	....	....	....	....	8
No. of Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	34
No. of Nuisances discovered	....	....	....	....	....	6
„ „ „ remedied	....	....	....	....	....	6

MEAT SHOPS, STORES, ETC.

No. on Register	....	....	....	....	....	68
No. of Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	162
Contraventions of Meat Regulations and Public Health Acts :—						
Discovered	....	....	....	....	....	5
Remedied	....	....	....	....	....	5

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Proprietor of the Fat and Bone store at Bridge Street has secured a fresh site in the adjoining Rural District for the transfer and establishment of his business, but owing to opposition from residents in the locality the transfer has been held up pending the result of the Enquiry recently held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health, in the meantime every effort is being made to conduct the business without annoyance by frequent dispatch to the factors as soon as the sorting process is complete.

No. of Inspections	15
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PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No. of Register	11
No. Registered by Local Authority	6
No. Licensed	....	....	....	....	....	5
No. of Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	454
Nuisances discovered	....	....	....	....	....	1
„ remedied	....	....	....	....	....	1
Contraventions of Bye-Laws discovered	....	....	....	....	....	2
„ „ „ remedied	....	....	....	....	....	2
Licenses granted to Slaughtermen under the Slaughter of Animals Act 1933	....	....	....	....	....	13

A circular letter is sent every quarter to the occupiers of the slaughter-houses drawing their attention to the provisions of the Bye-laws, requiring the lime-washing four times every year of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of such slaughter-house.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Seventy-eight applications were received for advice in baiting and ridding premises of rats and mice, and as in previous years every effort was made to co-operate with occupiers in ridding their premises of rodents.

During Rat Week (November 5—10) in response to an appeal in the Local Press, 39 applications were received for instruction and advice in the baiting of premises and during the week two men, with previous experience, were engaged to visit not only the premises to which the applications referred but also to all premises known in the past to have been infested with rats, for the purpose of laying baits.

Two varieties of poisons were used, namely :—

Harrison's Phosphorus Paste and Klearwell Safety Biscuits, the latter being used where the poison was likely to be accessible to domestic pets and other animals.

In addition, several instances were discovered where garden refuse had been allowed to accumulate and this afforded a natural harbourage for rats. In each case attention was drawn to the matter with a request that the accumulations should be removed. A full report of the details of the work was furnished to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in accordance with their request.

Rat proofing was carried out in eleven instances with beneficial results.

SHOP PREMISES.

No. of Shops on Register	....	....	....	....	616
No. of Inspections	....	....	....	....	461
Contraventions of Shops Act	....	....	....	....	15
„ „ Public Health Acts discovered	....	....	....	....	61
„ „ „ „ remedied	....	....	....	....	59

UN SOUND FOOD.

The undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned, surrendered and destroyed after being examined and found unfit for human consumption namely :—

Beef	....	....	....	....	....	....	1747½ lbs.
Game	....	....	....	....	....	....	45 lbs.
Lights (Ox 24, Pig 40, Sheep 16)	....	....	....	....	....	....	80 lbs.
Liver (Ox 48, Pig 60)	....	....	....	....	....	....	108 lbs.
Pork	....	....	....	....	....	....	578 lbs.
Mutton	....	....	....	....	....	....	67 lbs.
							<hr/> 2,625½ lbs. <hr/>

The following is a record of the approximate number of animals killed in the slaughterhouses during the year under review.

Cattle	....	....	....	....	....	286
Calves	....	....	....	....	....	498
Sheep	....	....	....	....	....	2720
Pigs	....	....	....	....	....	2019
Total	....	....	....	....	....	<hr/>5523 <hr/>

Your obedient servant,
W. E. HARDING,
Sanitary Inspector.

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There are now seven chimney stacks in this district, i.e. two additional in the added area which might cause smoke pollution, but only one complaint was received. This was remedied by heightening the stack above the ridge of adjoining premises.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.

None of these are situated in the added area. There were no complaints with the exception of one or two in relation to a Fat and Bone Dealer's premises during hot weather. No

action was called for as the nuisance was caused by a temporary breakdown of the transport arrangements. More trouble, however, was caused by the burning of old motor tyres at certain depositories, the practice was discontinued upon the threat of proceedings.

22. RAG FLOCK ACTS 1911 AND 1928.

There is nothing to add to the paragraph which appeared under this heading in the Report for 1932 (page 55).

23. SCHOOLS.

The hygienic condition of the schools in this area were reviewed in the Survey Report for 1930 and remain practically unchanged. Note has already been made of the closing of the obsolete Infants' School in King Street and the opening of the new Ellington School (Council Junior and Infants Mixed) in September 1932.

Various repairs, decorations and minor alterations have been carried out during the year at the following schools :
CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL (East Street).

Re-decoration of certain class-rooms in Girls' and in Infants' Departments.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND (North Town)

Interior decoration throughout.

COUNCIL SENIOR SCHOOL (Gordon Road).

Provision of additional bicycle shelters.

COUNCIL JUNIOR SCHOOL (Alwyn Road).

General exterior decorations. Additional portion of playground asphalted.

At the routine medical inspections a total of 807 pupils was examined in the customary age-groups and 346 were the subjects of special or re-examinations for defects.

The year 1934 was comparatively free from any serious outbreaks of infectious disease. In two instances only was it necessary to give a Certificate that the attendance had fallen below 60 per cent. on account of the prevalence of infectious

disease. These were, Braywick (Girls and Infants) for week ended 9th November on account of Mumps and Boyn Hill Infants for the week ended 21st December on account of Measles.

Individual exclusions were issued by the Health Department in respect of Scarlet Fever patients 15, and contacts 28, Diphtheria patients 16, and contacts 4. With regard to Diphtheria it will be noted that the number of school contacts included is small compared with those in the Scarlet Fever group. The reason is that when diphtheria occurs in a household where there are school children, swabs are immediately taken of throats and noses. As the results of these swabs are usually obtained within 24 hours, the one day absence occasioned by waiting for the results hardly merits the issue of a formal exclusion which would probably be immediately cancelled. The patient is at once removed to the Isolation Hospital and contacts showing negative swab results are allowed to return to school. At the School Clinic 23 exclusions were issued for various minor ailments.

24. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

With regard to the items mentioned under this heading in last year's Report (page 46) the position now stands thus :—

(1) A firm of Consulting Engineers has been employed to survey the district and present a report on the surface water drainage and the sewerage of the added area.

(2) Adequate apparatus for the emptying of cesspools has now been obtained.

(3) A new motor ambulance for the Isolation Hospital has been obtained and gives complete satisfaction. It consists of a body built to requirements mounted upon a Ford V 8 chassis.

(4) No progress has yet been made in the way of providing better and more convenient public lavatory facilities in the central part of the town.

(5) A new mortuary with two separate viewing rooms and a new well-equipped post-mortem room have now been provided on the old site.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

25. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The housing problem so far as Maidenhead is concerned is now well in hand. The last remnants of the old decayed, dilapidated property which formerly required constant attention from the Sanitary Inspector have been demolished or are about to be so. A close survey of property of this class in the added area was made immediately after the transfer with the result that proceedings for their demolition were instituted. Adequate provision has been made for re-housing displaced tenants and apart from the question of rent there is comparatively little difficulty now in obtaining housing accommodation.

Of the 25 houses which were represented for demolition, Demolition Orders were made in respect of 23. One was reconditioned although the cost was considered "unreasonable," and in the remaining case an undertaking was given that the premises would not be used for human habitation. It is, in fact, now used as a store.

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

The record of work done under the Housing Acts etc. during the past year is as follows :—

1. *Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	....	....	....	....	293
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose					1445

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing and Consolidated Regulations, 1925	144
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	931
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	25
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	206
2. <i>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	156
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—</i>	
A. <i>Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act 1930 :—</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	29
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	29
(b) By local authorities, in default of owners	Nil
B. <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	13
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	13
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

C. *Proceedings under the Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	....	....	....	23
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	....	....	....	3

D. *Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	....	....	....	....	....	Nil

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

27. MILK SUPPLY.

This matter is dealt with in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (para. 19). As will be seen out of 32 informal samples taken from shops and on rounds 6 were found to be not genuine. The probable reason for the deficiency in fat contents is due no doubt to the omission of the purveyors to "plunge" before serving the customer. In addition 8 formal samples of "Certified" milk were submitted to the National Institute for Research in Dairying all of which complied with the required standard. It has been necessary to draw the attention of vendors to breaches of the Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act by failing to have their name and address inscribed on their vehicles or receptacles.

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The practice of hanging carcasses and joints around the front of butcher's shops is practically discontinued, and all the principal shops are equipped with refrigeration plants.

29. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of official samples taken by the Police and of informal samples by the Sanitary Inspector are given in Para. 9,

and the list of laboratories etc. available for such investigation is given in the Preface.

Instruction in the principles of nutrition is given individually and by leaflets at the Welfare Centre.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

30. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The chief feature in connection with the notifiable infectious diseases during the past year is the rather high number of cases of diphtheria namely 50 instead of 25 to 30. This is partly accounted for by a small outbreak occurring in one of the residential schools which was promptly brought to a conclusion by extensive swabbing (see para. 9) of all inmates, staff as well as pupils, and the prompt isolation of all carriers. It has been the custom in this district for many years past to isolate carriers as well as clinical cases and for that reason the recorded number of diphtheria cases is considerably higher than it would otherwise be. Just before Christmas there was a small outbreak involving four cases of which one died, of an unusually virulent type of the disease, fortunately prompt measures limited the spread to members of the family involved and one outside (contact) case. This was the only fatal case of diphtheria during the year. The 45 notified cases of Scarlet Fever also represented rather more than the usual number which is about 35. With one exception where death occurred from complications they were of the ordinary mild type. There is one death from paratyphoid attributed to this district, namely an inmate of the Public Assistance Institution who came in there from another district a few days before death. Of the four puerperal cases, one was nursed at home and recovered, two of the others were nursed in hospital and died, and one was nursed in the special ward at the Nursing Association and recovered.

Of the five cases of Erysipelas, three were already in the hospital or infirmary and two were at home, all recovered.

31. DISINFECTION.

After removal or recovery of a case of notifiable disease, disinfection by means of a formalin hand spray or by formaldehyde vapour lamps is carried out, also for other diseases such as cancer upon request. When required, articles of bedding, clothing, etc., are steam disinfected at the Isolation Hospital, a list of the articles so treated is given in para. 19.

32. PESTS.

It is gratifying to record that in spite of the abnormally dry season fewer applications were received for assistance in baiting premises owing to the presence of rats. Doubtless the public generally are beginning to realise the damage that may be occasioned by the presence of rodents and are becoming more cautious as to the disposal of waste food stuffs, etc., and to the proper keeping of animals, particularly chicken, which are often housed in badly constructed shelters thus offering a natural harbour.

To assist in the disinfection of verminous premises a suitable vermicide is supplied free of charge on application at the Sanitary Inspectors office, also help is given by means of fumigation where necessary.

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The usual statistics relating to notifiable infectious diseases are set out in the two tables below:—

TABLE I.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1934
(other than Tuberculosis).

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	50 (2)	47	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.)	1	1	1
Erysipelas	5 (3)	4	0

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	0	0	0
Pneumonia	26 (22)	22	1
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	3	2	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	0
Scarlet Fever	45 (6)	36	0
Smallpox	0	0	0

Brackets () indicate cases that occurred in institutions and hospitals, they are included in the totals given.

TABLE II.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1930—1934.

<i>Disease.</i>	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Diphtheria	26	72	32	25	50
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	1	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid & Paratyphoid)	0	1	1	0	1
Erysipelas	3	4	2	3	5
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	1	0
Pneumonia	11	13	9	27	26
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	1	0	0	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever	30	23	159	40	45
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

(compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution).

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not, during the current year are set out in the table below :—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmon.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmon.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmon.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmon.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 yr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-5 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-15 „	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
15-25 „	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
25-35 „	6	4	..	..	4	2	..	..
35-45 „	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
45-55 „	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
55-65 „	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
65 and over	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	12	8	—	1	8	6	—	1

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases = Nil.

35. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past ten years is 1.81 and for the present year the net cancer deaths number males 21, females 26, total 47, giving a rate of 2.16. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

OTHER.

Cases of other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were entirely absent during 1933.

Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth	from Puerperal Sepsis	<i>Nil</i>
	other Puerperal causes	<i>Nil</i>

Rate per 1,000 total births, 0.00

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	70.59
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	....			73.17
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				0.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	....	....	....	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....		<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	....			<i>Nil</i>

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

A review of the population of the Borough appeared in the Report for 1932, paragraph 3, and a reproduction of same is not necessary.

The following figures indicate the growth of the population of the District from 1901 to 1934.

Population enumerated in Census,	1901	....	3,551
„ „ „ „	1911	....	4,353
„ „ „ „	1921	....	4,475
„ estimated after extension	1927	....	6,722
„ enumerated in Census,	1931	....	7,294
„ estimated to mid-year	1932	....	7,328
„ „ „ „	1933	....	7,518
„ „ „ „	1934	....	7,600

4. BIRTHS.

The net number of Births attributed to this district for 1934 is 85 of which 3 or 3.53 per cent. are illegitimate, for the previous year the corresponding figures were 93 total births, of which 4 (4.30 per cent.) were illegitimate.

The Birth Rate for 1934 works out at 11.18 per 1,000 of estimated resident population as against 12.37 in the previous year and a ten year average of 14.99.

The Births registered locally were :

				<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males	....	....	....	74	1
Females	....	....	....	45	4
				—	—
Totals	....	....	....	119	5
				Grand total	.... 124

Corrected for residents outside the Borough and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

				<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males	....	....	....	53	<i>Nil</i>
Females	....	....	....	29	3
				—	—
Totals	....	....	....	82	3
				Grand total	.... 85

5. DEATHS.

The net number of Deaths attributed to the district for 1934 is 97, which gives a Death Rate of 12.76 per 1,000 of estimated population. In the previous year the total was 123 and the Death Rate 16.36. The average for the past ten years is 14.44.

The correcting factor as supplied by the Registrar General for this district and explained in his Memorandum in the Appendix is : 0.72. The Comparative Death Rate is therefore $12.76 \times 0.72 = 9.19$.

The chief causes of death during 1934 are enumerated below, the figures in brackets being those of the preceding year :—

Cancer, 11 (19) ; Heart Disease, 21 (27) ; Respiratory Diseases (Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc.), 14 (12) ; Diseases of the Blood Vessels (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage), 9 (8) ;

Influenza, 1 (15) ; Tuberculosis (all forms), 5 (11) ; all other Infectious Diseases, 2 (0) ; Suicide, 0 (0) ; other forms of Violence (accidents, etc.), 7 (6).

The following table gives the Death Record for the year :—

			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Registered as having taken place					
in the District	....	....	58	72	130
<i>Plus</i> Residents dying elsewhere					
(inward transfers)	....	....	12	8	20
<i>Minus</i> Non-residents dying in the					
District (outward transfers)			27	26	53
			—	—	—
Net numbers	....	....	43	54	97
Deaths in Institutions	....	....			34
Inquests	....	....			8
Uncertified	....	....			<i>Nil</i>

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year of age there were 6 deaths the same as in the previous year. These were all legitimate births. In addition there was one still birth. Upon the basis of 1,000 live births, the respective rates work out at :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	70.59
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			73.17

The cause of, and age at, death of the six infants referred to, are :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total.
Prematurity ..	3	1	.	1	...	.	.	..	5
Meningitis ..	...	..	...	.	.			1	1
Totals ..	3	1	...	1			.	1	6

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

The sanitary staff consists of one full time Sanitary Inspector who is also Borough Surveyor and one full time qualified assistant, in addition there are two junior (unqualified) assistants for clerical work.

8. HOME NURSING.

Home nursing in this area is undertaken by the two parish nurses (St. Paul's and All Saints) and they cover practically all the essential work in the Borough. The nursing work in connection with the schools is carried out by the County School Nurse.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These are the same as described in the corresponding paragraph in previous reports. A list of the Consultants, Laboratories etc. available, is given in the Preface.

The following specimens were examined and reported upon by the Clinical Research Association, London.

<i>Material.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	0	23	23
Sputum for Tubercle, Blood for Typhoid and other Specimens	0	1	1
	—	—	—
	0	24	24
	—	—	—

The official samples taken by the Police under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and submitted to the County Analyst were :—

Butter, Fresh	1	Cream, Fresh	1
Lard	1	*Milk	14

* (1) 13.33 per cent. deficient in fat.

10. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

A list of the Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, etc. in force in this district was given at pages 76–70 in the Survey Report for 1930. To this must be added Regulations in respect of Fouling of Foot-paths by dogs and Nuisance by Noisy Animals, which came in force in 1932.

11. HOSPITALS.

The position remains the same as stated at page 77 in the Survey Report for 1930. By public subscription a bed has been endowed at the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading for the use of the inhabitants of this district.

With regard to Hospital accommodation for Smallpox, the “ nucleus ” hospital at Barkham Ride held jointly with the Wokingham Rural District Council is now rendered obsolete by the recent action of the Berks County Council in effecting a joint scheme with the Borough of Reading whereby the newly erected smallpox hospital at Reading is available for any case of that disease occurring in the county. The question of the disposal of the site at Barkham Ride is under consideration.

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The ambulances attached to the Hospitals serving this District afford an adequate service and there does not appear to be any need for establishing a local centre.

There are also two private ambulances in the town which may be used if occasion requires.

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

These are held at the Wokingham War Memorial Hall in Denmark Street and include :—

Infant Welfare Centre.

Ante-natal Clinic.

Orthopædic Clinic.

Tuberculosis Clinic.

School Dental Service.

The following extracts from the 14th Annual Report of the Wokingham War Memorial Clinics indicate the nature and extent of the work undertaken.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

Number of sessions held	....	....	....	....	22
Number of children on Register	....	....	....	....	128
Attendances	....	....	....	....	372
New Babies	....	....	....	....	49
Ante-Natal Clinics	....	....	....	....	7
Average attendances per session	....	....	....	....	17

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Number of sessions held	....	....	....	....	47
Number of patients on Register	....	....	....	....	103
Number of Attendances	....	....	....	....	837
New Cases	....	....	....	....	52
Further treatment not required	....	....	....	....	17
Further treatment refused	....	....	....	....	7
Transferred to other Clinics	....	....	....	....	6
Left District	....	....	....	....	7
Total Cases removed from Register	....	....	....	—	37

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINIC.

By arrangement with the Berks County Education Authority the Memorial premises are available as a Dental Clinic for all children on the School registers in the Borough and neighbouring villages.

Number of Children recommended for treatment	....	....	....	....	417
Consent for treatment given	....	....	....	....	182
Cases actually treated	....	....	....	....	164

It is very disappointing to find that in spite of the facilities offered for this very valuable but unappreciated service little more than one-third of the children requiring treatment actually receive it. The percentage of cases treated during this and past years are :—1931, 37.7% ; 1932, 50.5% ; 1933, 35.8% ; 1934, 39.3%.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

As indicated in the previous year's Report, the whole of the local Water Company's undertaking has now been purchased by the Frimley and Farnborough Water Company, which also serves the surrounding district. The change of ownership leaves the conditions of service practically unchanged.

Throughout the year there has been no scarcity of water nor restriction of supply. There were approximately 145 dwelling houses supplied by private wells at the beginning of the year and of these 26 have since been connected to the public supply, leaving 121 private wells at the end of the year. Two new houses erected during the year depend upon well water as there is no public water main in their neighbourhood.

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Sewerage System of the Borough was described in the Survey Report for 1930 (page 80) and minor alterations, extensions etc., have been noted in the corresponding paragraph in a succeeding Report. The purification works are under the management of Mr. C. W. Marks who designed and supervised their construction. Great credit is due to him for the efficient working of this installation. During the year under review 22 houses formerly drained to cesspools and 24 houses without drainage were connected to the public sewer.

There are at the present approximately 260 premises not connected to the sewer, of which 100 adjoin a sewer and could therefore be connected if occasion arose. The remainder are in the main situated in private roads where the sewer is not available and are mostly drained to cesspools. Eight houses in similar situations have been completed during the year. These private roads are not yet completely built up. An application was made to the Minister of Health for permission

to use certain invested funds for the purpose of laying a sewer so that cesspools could be abolished, this, however, was refused last year.

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There is nothing to add to the paragraph which appeared under this heading in the Report for 1930. The sewage works effluent which is discharged into the Embrook maintains the necessary standard of purification.

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The position at the beginning of 1934 was : 2,125 houses of which 1973 had water closets, 149 had earth (pail) closets and 3 had pit privies.

At the end of the year there were 2,181 houses, of which 2,073 had water closets and 108 had earth (pail) closets.

Three pit privies were converted to W.C's during 1934, and this completes the conversion of pit privies.

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Wet Scavenging.—The cesspool emptier is employed on ten days a month, the number of cesspools emptied being about 90, an average of 9 per day. The cesspool contents are disposed of by being discharged into a convenient manhole in the sewerage system. Most of the premises drained to cesspools are on “ private ” roads which are not sewered (see paragraph 15).

Dry Scavenging.—There is a weekly collection of house refuse by means of a covered motor vehicle. The refuse is conveyed to the old Sewage Works at Bucks Copse and burned.

19. SANITARY INSPECTION.

Remarks upon the Inspectorial Staff are included in paragraph 7 (Public Health Officers).

The following is the Sanitary Inspector's Report for the year ended 31st December, 1934.

Town Hall,
Wokingham.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,
Medical Officer of Health.

The following premises used in connection with the preparation or sale of food are licensed or registered in the Borough.

Dairies, Cowsheds, or Milkshops	....	....	24
Slaughterhouses (Reg. 3, Licensed 2)	....	....	5
Bakehouses	....	....	11

All these premises were regularly inspected and were found to be, in the main, well conducted.

The 'carcase of one cow, one pig, ten pigs' heads, 14lbs. cods' roe, two stone cat fish and one stone kippers were surrendered and destroyed.

The following tabular statement shows the number and nature of inspections carried out, with the results of such inspections :—

Number of premises inspected	....	....	....	421
„ „ inspections and re-inspections	....	....	....	1229
„ „ complaints received and investigated	....	....	....	31
„ „ nuisances discovered as results of complaints	....	....	....	38

Notices served :—

Informal	....	....	....	....	42
Statutory	....	....	....	....	6
Prosecutions	....	....	....	....	1

„ „ premises on which nuisances were abated	140
---	-----

Number and nature of nuisances abated :—

As to drains and cesspools, water closets, sinks, etc.	134
„ „ premises drained and connected to sewer	24
„ „ drains connected to sewer	22
„ „ Sinks provided	51
„ „ Water laid on to sinks	74
„ „ Flushing Cisterns provided to existing W.C's	35

No. of water tests	....	....	....	....	91
As to Earth Closets to Water Closets	....	....	....	....	41
„ „ animals kept so as to be a nuisance	....	....	....	....	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ deficient or impure water	....	....	....	....	26
„ „ houses renovated or repaired	....	....	....	....	102
„ „ water laid on	....	....	....	....	26
„ „ other nuisances	....	....	....	....	2
No. of workshops etc. inspected	....	....	....	....	588
„ „ houses fumigated	....	....	....	....	25
„ „ other miscellaneous inspections	....	....	....	....	212
„ „ cesspools cleared	....	....	....	....	949
Contents removed from above cesspools				758,600 gallons	
„ „ inspections of new buildings	....	....	....	....	846
„ „ water tests for new buildings	....	....	....	....	81
„ „ other inspections	....	....	....	....	697

UNEMPLOYMENT.

In order to mitigate local unemployment the Council directed that a sum of £200 be allocated for the employment of additional labour and this amount was supplemented by the sum of £50 from the Mayor's Distress Fund. The whole amount was expended in labour, the cost of the necessary materials being in addition thereto. The work principally carried out was the provision of additional sludge drying lagoons at Ashridge, the reconstruction of the path through Langborough Recreation Ground, and the levelling and returfing of portions of the Barkham Road Recreation Ground.

Contracts were entered into during 1933 for the erection of 8 houses for the sum of £2,386. Four being in Evendons Lane, Two in Barkham Road and Two in Toutley Road. These houses were completed during the year at a cost of £2,359, the first four (Two-Bedroom Type) being let at 8/6 per week inclusive, and the remaining four (Three-Bedroom Type) being let at 10/- per week.

Contracts were entered into for the provision of six Terrace Houses, Evendons Lane (Two Bedroom Type) for the sum of £1,268, and these have been completed at a cost of £1,256, and let at 6/8 per week inclusive.

Contracts for the provision of 8 additional Two Bedroom Type houses have been entered into for the sum of £2,320, and their erection is in progress.

The provision of Public Conveniences for both sexes in Joel Park has been completed.

315ft. run of 5in. by 10in. Edge Kerb has been fixed in London Road and the pathways made good with fine Tarmac.

275ft. run of Edge Kerb has been fixed in Waterloo Road and the footway temporarily made good with gravel screenings.

52ft. run of Flat Kerb and 189 super feet of slab pavement has been laid in the Milton Road.

63 yds. run of 9in. Surface Water Sewer has been laid in the Reading Road in lieu of the existing brick barrel sewer which had become choked with tree roots and was not accessible for reconstruction.

During the year the Town Hall Tower was overhauled and renovated.

SEWER CONNECTIONS.

During the year 22 houses with existing Cesspools were connected to the Sewers and 24 houses without drainage were drained and connected.

Number of houses erected during the year	57
--	------	------	----

Including the houses erected during the year, the arrangements with regard to the drainage are as follows :—

Discharging to Sewers, 1,895. Cesspools etc., 286. Total, 2,181. Water was laid on to 26 houses previously depending on wells.

RAINFALL AT WOKINGHAM IN 1934.

Month.	Depth in Inches.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		Number of days with	
		Depth in Inches.	Date.	·01 or more.	·04 or more.
Jan.	1·56	·32	13	17	9
Feb.	·08	·04	25	4	1
Mar.	1·97	·38	14	13	10
April	1·36	·21	4	9	9
May	·52	·18	6	5	5
June	1·62	·75	23	9	7
July	1·55	·45	13 & 24	9	6
Aug.	3·14	·89	28	15	10
Sept.	1·64	·46	2	12	8
Oct.	1·42	·31	3	12	11
Nov.	1·70	·88	9	10	8
Dec.	6·34	·54	26	26	24
	22·90			141	108

Average of 34 years : 26.24 inches. 176.59 days (with .01 or more).

(Signed) C. W. MARKS,
Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action is necessary in regard to Smoke Abatement under the Act of 1926.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.

There are no premises in this district answering to the description of "Houses Let in Lodgings," "Underground Sleeping Rooms," "Hop Pickers Quarters," nor are any of the scheduled "Offensive Trades" carried on. An occasional and temporary visit of van-dwellers occurs but does not give rise to any special action. The "Tents, Vans and Sheds" Bye-laws are in force.

22. RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no premises in this district where rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

23. SCHOOLS.

All the public elementary schools in the Borough are supplied with water from the public mains and are drained to the public sewer. The closets are of the automatic flush type and no exception can be taken to their sanitary condition.

24. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

There are at present no outstanding matters requiring notice although the question of a Public Mortuary has been raised. Hitherto, a private mortuary belonging to a firm of undertakers has been found sufficient, but difficulties may arise in the rather rare circumstances when a Post-mortem examination is required upon a body that cannot otherwise be accommodated.

With regard to matters mentioned under this heading in previous Reports, the sanitary conveniences in the Joel Park have now been erected and are in use.

The question of a swimming bath has been solved by private enterprise, an elaborate and beautifully fitted Swimming Pool of the latest design having now been put into commission at Shute End.

The sewer extensions along partly built up private roads have not been undertaken as permission to use accumulated funds for that purpose has been refused by the Minister of Health.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

25. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The general situation with regard to housing is gradually becoming easier. During the year 57 new houses were built. The Council has erected 14 houses letting at inclusive weekly

rentals of 6s. 8d. to 10s. and 8 others of the two bedroom type are approaching completion. There is a good deal of very old house property in the Borough which has been receiving special attention during the past year or two, and although occasional difficulty is encountered in persuading the present owners to spend money on substantial repairs and alterations, very good progress has been made in bringing these old dwellings up to a reasonable standard of fitness. Apart from the sentimental value of this class of property—many of which are fine specimens of half-timbered building—these houses are let at a comparatively low rental and fulfil the requirements of families and elderly people who cannot afford the rent demanded for new houses.

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	....	....	....	....	....	57
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—						
(1) By the Local Authority	....	....	....			<i>Nil</i>
(2) By other bodies or persons				....	....	<i>Nil</i>

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	....	....	....	....	182
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose					491
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	....	....	....		100
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose					299
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	....	....	....		<i>Nil</i>

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation				....	....	....	117
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices :—</i>							
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers				....	....	....	126
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—</i>							
A. <i>Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act 1930 :—</i>							
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs				....			<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—							
(a) By Owners				....	....	....	<i>Nil</i>
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners							<i>Nil</i>
B. <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—</i>							
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied				....	....	....	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—							
(a) By Owners				....	....	....	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners							<i>Nil</i>
C. <i>Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act 1930</i>							
				....	....	....	<i>Nil</i>
D. <i>Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act 1930</i>							
E. <i>Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act 1925</i>							
F. <i>Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act 1925</i>							
				....	....	....	<i>Nil</i>

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

27. MILK SUPPLY.

The position with regard to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops is shewn in the following tabular statement.

Number on Register :—

Wholesale Producers	....	....	....	....	12
Retail Producers	....	....	....	....	5
Retail Purveyors	....	....	....	....	7
Retailers (Milkshops etc.)	....	....	....	....	2

			“ <i>Certi-</i>	“ <i>Grade</i>	“ <i>Grade</i>	
			<i>fied</i> ”	<i>A</i> ”	(<i>T.T.</i>)	<i>A</i> ”
No. of Producers licenced	—		—	—	—	
„ „ Retailers „	—		—	—	—	
„ „ Distributors „	—		—	—	—	
„ „ licences granted for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	....	....	1

Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—

Discovered	....	....	....	....	....	<i>Nil</i>
Remedied	....	....	....	....	....	<i>Nil</i>

Contraventions of Public Health Acts :—

Discovered	<i>Nil</i>
Remedied	<i>Nil</i>

Number of Inspections	191
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One of the 14 samples of milk taken by the Police was found to be not genuine, being 13.3% deficient in fat.

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are five slaughterhouses in the Borough, three of which are registered and two licensed. They are frequently inspected and with one exception are kept clean and in good

order. Considerable improvement has been noted in the exceptional one since the drainage was connected to the sewer, but the untidy surroundings still leave much to be desired and without frequent visits from the Sanitary Inspector the interior would not be maintained in so good a condition as it is.

There were no formal seizures of meat but various carcasses and portions as mentioned in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (Par. 19) were voluntarily surrendered during the year.

There are eleven bakehouses in the Borough, some of them old and ill adapted for their present use, but they are reasonably well kept and clean.

There are now no meat stalls or barrows from which food is sold occupying the Market Place, that custom having been discontinued some time ago.

29. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of official samples taken by the Police under the Food and Drugs Acts are given in paragraph 9. No other samples were taken this year. Propaganda work on nutrition, other than that given informally at the Welfare Centre, is not undertaken.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

30. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The outbreak of mild Scarlet Fever mentioned in the Report for 1933 (page 69) was carried over into the earlier months of 1934 with 13 cases of which six were in two families. After that date odd cases occurred at irregular intervals making up a total of 22 for the year. There was one death, from complications, amongst those cases. On the other hand Diphtheria was entirely absent during the year under review and the only other notifiable infectious disease, apart from Tuberculosis, was one case of acute Anterior Polio-myelitis.

Details of the numbers and disposition of these cases is given in a subsequent table (par. 33).

The non-notifiable infectious diseases, as represented by the returns from the Head Teachers of the Public Elementary Schools, were not numerous (see subsequent table). In June, July and August Measles was very prevalent in all the schools and in the beginning of the year Chickenpox was also prevalent, while a few odd cases of Mumps occurred in January. The remainder of the year was comparatively free from any trouble of this kind.

31. DISINFECTION.

On the removal or recovery of a patient suffering from a notifiable infectious disease, and occasionally on request for other diseases such as cancer, the room, bedding, clothing, etc. is disinfected by spraying. It was formerly the custom, in special cases to remove bedding etc. to the Public Assistance Institution for steam disinfection, but as this apparatus is not now available for work outside the Institution the question of providing a steam disinfecter for use for the Borough and neighbouring district has been raised. The number of occasions on which it would be likely to be used, however, is so small that its utility would hardly be commensurate with the cost and the matter has been dropped for the time being at any rate. So far the absence of any such facility has not yet been felt.

32. PESTS.

No specific action is taken in regard to insect and rodent pests. Occasionally complaints as to the presence of rats are dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector.

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The tables which follow summarise the details in regard to the diseases discussed in paragraph 30.

TABLE I.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1934.

(other than Tuberculosis).

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	1	0	1
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	0	0	0
Pneumonia	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	1	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	22	5	1
Smallpox	0	0	0

TABLE II.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1930—1934.

<i>Disease.</i>	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Diphtheria	1	1	1	7	0
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0	0	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	1	0
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	0	1	2	0	0
Pneumonia	0	0	0	1	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	1
Puerperal Fever	0	1	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	3	2	0	63	22
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1934.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Wokingham, The Palmer	339	Scarlet Fever	March	1
		Measles	June, July	36
		Mumps	Jan., June	2
		German Measles	Feb.	1
		Chickenpox	Jan., Feb., March	55
Wokingham, The Palmer, Infants	142	Scarlet Fever	Feb., June, Sept.	3
		Ringworm	Feb., Sept., Nov.	3
		Measles	June, July, Aug.	57
		Mumps	Jan., Nov.	2
		Chickenpox	Feb., March	64
Wokingham, St. Paul's C.E.		Ringworm	Nov.	1
Wokingham, St. Paul's Infants	58	Impetigo	Oct.	1
		Measles	June	22
		Whooping Cough	June	1
Wokingham, Westcott Road	339	Scarlet Fever	March	3
		Scabies	Jan.	1
		Chickenpox	Jan.	14
		Measles	June	2

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution).

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below :—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year.
1 — 5
5 — 15	1	..	..	..	..	..
15 — 25	1	3	..	..
25 — 35	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 — 45
45 — 55	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
55 — 65	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
65 and ove
Totals	1	3	1	..	1	4	1	..

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases = 0.00

35. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past ten years is 2.31, and for the present year the net cancer deaths number, males 4, females 7, total 11, giving a rate of 1.45. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There were no notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

One case of acute anterior polio-myelitis (infantile paralysis) was notified but the other comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were entirely absent during the year 1934.

Cookham

Rural Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) previous to alteration	..	..	27,803
Area „ after „	..	..	24,901
Population (Census 1931)	..	..	15,344
Population (after alteration) estimated 1935	..		11,593
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	..		3,947
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	..	..	4,044
Rateable Value (1935)	..	..	£85,583
Sum represented by a penny rate (1935) Estimated..			£330
Outstanding loans (1935) Housing	..	..	£80,869
„ „ „ All other	..	..	£2,296

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1934.

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live Births	{ Legitimate	173	81	92	15.35
	{ Illegitimate	5	2	3	
					<i>Rate per 1,000 total births.</i>
Still Births	..	3	1	2	16.57
					<i>Death Rate.</i>
Deaths	..	138	69	69	11.90
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes, 34.06.					

		<i>Rate per 1,000 total births.</i>	
Number of women dying in, or in con- sequence of child- birth	from Puerperal Sepsis	<i>Nil</i>	0.00
	from other Puerperal causes	2	11.05
Total		2	11.05

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	....	67.41
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		46.24
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		800.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	....	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	....	<i>Nil</i>

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

The following figures relate to the population of the District during 1934 and other years.

Population enumerated in Census,	1901	....	10,584
„ „ „ „	1911	....	12,311
„ „ „ „	1921	....	13,714*
„ „ „ „	1931	....	15,344
Estimated population for mid-year	1932	....	15,220
„ „ „ „	1933	....	15,520
„ „ „ „	1934	....	11,593†

* In 1921 the Registrar General made a deduction of 3.4% on the gross enumerated population in order to arrive at a net figure for the purpose of statistical computations, the Census having been taken in the month of June when the influx of summer visitors was at its height.

† On the 1st of April, 1934, a considerable portion of the Cookham Rural District was transferred to Maidenhead Urban District. The portion so transferred comprised 2,902 acres with an estimated population of 3,927 persons.

4. BIRTHS.

The net number of Births attributed to the district for 1934 is 178 of which 5 or 2.86 per cent. are illegitimate, for the previous year the corresponding figures were 227 total births of which 11 or 4.85 per cent. were illegitimate.

The Birth Rate for 1934 works out at 15.35 as against 14.63 in the previous year and a ten year average of 14.32.

The Births registered locally are :—

				<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males	....	....	....	53	1
Females	....	....	....	74	2
				—	—
Total	....	....		127	3
				—	—
Grand total					130

Corrected for residents outside the District and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

				<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males	....	....	....	81	2
Females	....	....	....	92	3
				—	—
Total	....	....		173	5
Grand total					178

5. DEATHS.

The net number of deaths (see table below) attributed to this district for 1934 is 138, made up of 69 males and 69 females. Upon the estimated population this gives a Death Rate of 11.90 per 1,000. In the previous year the net deaths numbered 144 and the Death Rate was then 9.28 while the average for the past ten years is 11.14.

The correcting factors as supplied by the Registrar General for this district and explained in his Memorandum in the Appendix are : before 1st April — 0.90, after — 0.88. The Comparative Death Rate is therefore $11.90 \times 0.88 = 10.47$.

The chief causes of death during the year was as follow, the numbers in brackets being those of the preceding year 1933 :—

Cancer, 28 (27) ; Heart Disease, 32 (34) ; Respiratory Diseases (Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc.), 16 (14) ; Diseases of the Blood Vessels (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage), 14 (15) ; Influenza, 5 (8) ; Tuberculosis (all forms), 7 (3) ; all other Infectious Diseases, 1 (1) ; Suicides, 1 (2) ; other forms of Violence (accidents, etc.), 7 (6).

The following is a summary of the Death Returns for the past year.

			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Gross number of deaths registered					
in the district	....	....	41	50	91
<i>Plus</i> inward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> residents					
dying outside	....	....	34	21	55
<i>Minus</i> outward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> deaths					
of non-residents	....	....	6	2	8
			—	—	—
Net number of deaths	....	....	69	69	138
			—	—	—
Deaths in Institutions	....	....	....	....	47
Inquests	....	....	....	....	13
Uncertified	....	....	....	....	<i>Nil</i>

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 12 deaths of infants under one year of age as against 8 in the preceding year. In addition there were 3 still births. The respective rates work out as follows :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	67.41
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	....			46.24
Still births per 1,000 total (live and still) births	....			16.57
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....			800.00
Infant Mortality Rate (average for past 10 years)	....			48.64

The cause of, and age at, death of the infants referred to are set out in the following table :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total.
Pneumonia ..		—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
Prematurity ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Injury at Birth ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Defects	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suffocation ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Haemorrhage ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paralysis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	8	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	12

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Reference was made in the previous year's Report (page 79) to the retirement of Mr. W. J. Coleman who had filled the office of Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor for a period of over 30 years and the appointment of a successor, namely Mr. J. H. Joynt, formerly of the West Ashford Rural District. After considerable discussion it was resolved to appoint a student assistant who would undertake office work and assist from time to time in out-door work, especially in connection with new buildings. In November 1934 Mr. A. Swan was appointed to this new office.

8. HOME NURSING.

That portion of the Cookham R.D. which formerly came within the scope of the activities of the Maidenhead and District Nursing Association has now been included in the Borough and a branch of that Association has been established in the more populous outlying part at Pinkneys Green, namely

Mrs. Glover, "Almeda," Pinkneys Road, telephone Maidenhead 975. The remainder of the district is served by the District Nurses of the County Association, a list of which is given in the Preface.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The facilities for the examination of morbid materials (swabs, sputum, etc.) are the same throughout the several districts of this combination. They are described briefly in the Preface.

The work done under this heading during the past year is summarised in the tables which follow.

Swabs and other specimens examined by the Clinical Research Association, London :—

<i>Material.</i>		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	....	6	100	106
Sputum for Tubercle ....	....	0	8	8
Blood for Typhoid ....	....	0	0	0
Others ....	....	1	0	1
		—	—	—
		7	108	115
		—	—	—

Official samples taken by the Police under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and submitted to the County Analyst consisted of 29 samples of Milk of which one was 5.34 per cent. deficient in fat.

Four other samples were poor in fat, three were low in non-fatty solids and one was poor in quality.

10. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The Adoptive Acts, Byelaws, Local Regulations etc. relating to Public Health in this district remain the same as detailed at page 100 in the Survey Report for 1930, to those, however, should be added :—Byelaws made under the Commons Act 1899 applicable to the Moor and Odney Common dated 13th February, 1934.

11. HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES.

There are no Hospitals in this district ; but adequate facilities are available at the Maidenhead General Hospital also the General Hospitals in Windsor and Reading and, as occasion requires, special hospitals in London. Patients suffering from infectious diseases are accommodated by arrangement at the Borough Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead. The terms upon which patients are admitted to the last mentioned Hospital have recently been revised, and a Memorandum to that effect will be found reproduced in the corresponding paragraph in the Maidenhead Section. It may also be remarked here that the Nursing Homes in Maidenhead are available for patients residing in the Cookham R.D.

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For general and accident cases, the Borough Ambulance Service, Maidenhead, is available and for infectious cases the Maidenhead Isolation Ambulance.

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Clinics and Treatment Centres in Maidenhead (see list in Preface) are largely used by the inhabitants of this District.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

A public water supply from the mains of the Maidenhead Water Company is available throughout the district. A small portion of the parish of Bisham is similarly served by the Marlow Water Company. During the year there has been no shortage of supply. The following table gives the number of premises so supplied :

		<i>Occupied Dwellings (Census 1931)</i>	<i>Premises supplied (Dwelling Houses, etc. 1933)</i>	<i>New connections 1934.</i>	<i>Total premises supplied.</i>
Bisham	....	50	53	14	168
			101	<i>Nil</i>	
Bray ....	....	1,093	1,203	58	1,261 – 332
Cookham	....	1,940	2,107	97	2,204 – 1,192
Hurley	....	227	229	—	229
Shottesbrooke		25	25	—	25
Waltham St.					
Lawrence		236	241	21	262
White Waltham		416	452	10	462
Maidenhead N.		2,606	2,692	49	2,741 + 1,192
,, S.		1,864	1,943	30	1,973 + 332
Totals	....	8,457	9,046	279	9,325

The figures marked – and + indicate the changes consequent upon the alteration of boundary between the Cookham R.D. and Maidenhead U.D. on the 1st April, 1934.

At Beenhams Heath in the parish of White Waltham a 6in. trial boring was made in 1933–4 by Messrs. Le Grand, Sutcliff & Gell for the Frimley and Farnborough District Water Company. The work is as yet incomplete but the following strata and depths have been penetrated.

	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>To depth of feet.</i>
Top soil	3½	
Sandy Clay	10½	14
Sandy Clay and Pebbles	20	34
Sandy Clay	2	36
Conglomerate	1	37
Green Sand	2	39
Brown Sand	22	61
Mottled Clay	23	84
Sandy Clay	2	86
Chalk and Flints	114	200
	200	

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The neglected state of "The Cut," a partly artificial tributary of the Thames formed about 1840 to drain the low lying parts of this and neighbouring districts was discussed at some length in the Report for 1933 (pp. 81-83). So far as the village of Cookham is concerned, considerable improvement has been effected during the past year by clearing and rectifying the Moor Stream so that surface water collecting on Cookham Moor can get away much more readily.

The question of a sewerage scheme for the villages of Cookham and Bray is still in abeyance (see Report 1933, page 83). Meanwhile, the wet scavenging scheme (cesspool emptying) has been extended to its fullest capacity and the question of disposal of cesspool contents becomes increasingly difficult. For the present, the land available is adequate and methods adopted have not given rise to any trouble but it is evident that this cannot go on indefinitely so that the matter of the Sewerage Scheme ought to be revived very soon.

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These were described in the Survey Report for 1930, page 104.

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No material change has taken place during the past year in regard to closet accommodation, the numbers of the different types are approximately : Water Closets, 2,913 ; Earth Closets (pails), 253 ; Privies, 197.

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The position with regard to Public Cleansing (Scavenging) was discussed at length in the Report for 1933 (pp. 84-88) and the plea for a general extension of these facilities throughout the whole district strongly advocated. This important matter has been warmly discussed at many meetings and as a result the following scheme will come into operation early in 1935.

Provision for a weekly collection of house refuse in all the seven parishes of the District by two specially constructed motor vehicles of 7 and 10 cubic yards capacity respectively. The refuse will be disposed of by controlled tipping at five tips situated one each in the parishes of Bray, Cookham, Waltham St. Lawrence and two in the parish of Hurley. This work will be performed by the Council's own employees under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

Wet Scavenging (cesspool emptying) will be extended to the parishes of Bisham and White Waltham. The work will be carried out by a private contractor who will provide his own vehicles and apparatus. The contents will be disposed of on private land, mostly pasture land, under supervision. This contract is for one year only and should it prove unsatisfactory the work will, no doubt, be taken over by the District Council.

Meanwhile the older established schemes of Wet and Dry Scavenging in the parishes of Bray and Cookham by the Council's own employees continues as before, an account of which is given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (para. 19).

19. SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following is the Report of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. J. H. Joynt) for the year ended December 31st, 1934.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,

Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to submit my First Annual Report on work accomplished since commencing my duties in the district on July 2nd, 1934.

1. INSPECTIONS ETC.

Housing Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	265
Public Health Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	154
Petroleum Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Rats and Mice Destruction Act			....	....	....	....	12
Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	....	9

Cowsheds and Dairies	....	....	....	....	....	130
Council's Depot, Tittle Row	....	....	....	....	....	36
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	64
Drain Testing	....	....	....	....	....	102
Disinfection	....	....	....	....	....	20
Factories and Workshops	....	....	....	....	....	22
Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	25
Milkshops	....	....	....	....	....	6
Overcrowding	....	....	....	....	....	6
Refuse Collection and Disposal	....	....	....	....	....	166
Slaughterhouses and Meat Shops	....	....	....	....	....	230
Tents, Vans and Sheds	....	....	....	....	....	13
Verminous Premises	....	....	....	....	....	5
Water Supply	....	....	....	....	....	27
Wet Scavenging	....	....	....	....	....	71
New Buildings (Surveyors' Building Byelaws)	....	....	....	....	....	429
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	34
						<hr/> 1,847 <hr/>

2.

Complaints received and investigated	36
--------------------------------------	------	------	------	----

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal	....	....	....	....	....	104
Verbal	....	....	....	....	....	57
Statutory	....	....	....	....	....	6
Notices complied with	....	....	....	....	....	149
Prosecutions	....	....	....	....	....	<i>Nil</i>

3. INDEX OF WORK.

The undermentioned works were executed after service of informal or Statutory Notices.

Accumulations of manure etc. removed	....	....	....	6
Bell Traps replaced by gullies	....	....	....	2
Bakehouses Cleaned and Limewhited	....	....	....	2

Butchers' shops cleaned and painted	....	....	....	2
Ceilings cleansed and whitened	....	....	....	10
Cesspools reconstructed	....	....	....	2
Cesspools repaired	....	....	....	5
Cesspools provided	....	....	....	4
Coppers provided	....	....	....	2
Coppers repaired	....	....	....	2
Cowsheds : Floors repaired and relaid	....	....	....	5
Drainage „ „ „	....	....	....	4
„ provided	....	....	....	4
Lighting and ventilation improved	....	....	....	4
Cleansed and whitewashed	....	....	....	14
Flanks cleaned	....	....	....	34
Dairies : Sterilisation Plants provided	....	....	....	4
Cleansed and limewhited	....	....	....	14
Provided	....	....	....	2
Repaired	....	....	....	3
Drains ventilated and vents repaired	....	....	....	4
„ reconstructed	....	....	....	2
„ repaired	....	....	....	3
Drainage : Inspection chambers provided	....	....	....	2
Inspection chambers covers provided	....	....	....	3
Ditches and Ponds cleansed	....	....	....	6
Firegrates repaired or renewed	....	....	....	2
Flushing cistern repaired or provided	....	....	....	1
Floors repaired or renewed	....	....	....	6
„ ventilated	....	....	....	2
Gullies provided	....	....	....	6
Milking stools cleansed	....	....	....	21
Privies emptied and disinfected	....	....	....	8
„ abolished	....	....	....	3
Pail Closets provided	....	....	....	3
„ „ repaired	....	....	....	2
„ „ cleansed and limewhited	....	....	....	4
Interior of Premises cleaned	....	....	....	5
Milkers, washing arrangements provided	....	....	....	5

Milk, storage provided	....	....	....	....	....	1
Nuisance from keeping of animals	....	....	....	....	....	1
Roofs repaired and renewed	....	....	....	....	....	4
„ gutters or down pipes renewed or repaired	....	....	....	....	....	6
Sinks provided	....	....	....	....	....	3
„ and waste pipes provided	....	....	....	....	....	5
Staircases repaired	....	....	....	....	....	2
Sashcords renewed	....	....	....	....	....	10
Sculleries cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	2
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	2
Slaughter houses, floors repaired	....	....	....	....	....	4
„ „ cleansed and limewhited	....	....	....	....	....	3
„ „ drainage provided	....	....	....	....	....	2
Stables, floor repaired	....	....	....	....	....	1
„ drainage provided	....	....	....	....	....	1
Verminous bedding and premises fumigated and cleansed						2
Walls and ceilings repaired	....	....	....	....	....	15
Walls cleansed, distempered and papered	....	....	....	....	....	14
Washhouses repaired and cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	2
W.C. Structures repaired or provided	....	....	....	....	....	4
Windows repaired	....	....	....	....	....	4
„ provided	....	....	....	....	....	2
„ made to open	....	....	....	....	....	28
Wells repaired and cement rendered	....	....	....	....	....	1
Yard Paving repaired	....	....	....	....	....	3
Choked drains cleared	....	....	....	....	....	8
Caravans removed	....	....	....	....	....	2
						344

4. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are two factories and 32 workshops in the district (including bakehouses).

Twenty visits were paid during the year and three informal notices served and complied with.

5. SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are five registered and two licensed slaughter houses making a total of seven.

Two hundred and thirty visits were paid during the year to slaughterhouses and butchers' shops.

The following meat on inspection was found to be unfit for food and was surrendered and destroyed.

Bovine Carcasses and Organs	....	....	....	....	2
,, forequarters	....	....	....	....	2
,, Lungs	....	....	....	....	3
,, Livers	....	....	....	....	2
,, head and tongues	....	....	....	....	2
,, Stomachs	....	....	....	....	3
Pig Carcasses and Organs	....	....	....	....	6
,, Heads and Tongues	....	....	....	....	3
,, Livers	....	....	....	....	4
,, Lungs	....	....	....	....	3
Sheep Carcasses and Organs	....	....	....	....	2
,, Livers	....	....	....	....	2
Bruised Beef	....	....	....	....	35 lbs.

Total weight, approximately 1 ton, 7 cwts., 4 lbs.

6. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED :

Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	10
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	6
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	....	....	....	....	2
Number of houses disinfected	....	....	....	....	16
Number of cases removed to Isolation Hospital					8

7. DRY SCAVENGING.

During the financial year 1934–1935, in 270 working days, 767 loads or approximately 1532 tons of House refuse were collected for the parishes of Bray and Cookham. These were disposed of by controlled tipping at a total cost of £888 or 11s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton.

A contract for disposal of house refuse was entered into with a contractor commencing in June 1934. This was terminated in December of this year after complaints regarding method of disposal.

This Council has appointed a Special Scavenging Committee to consider the question of collection and disposal of house refuse from all parishes in the district.

8. WET SCAVENGING.

During the financial year 1934–1935 in an average of 270 working days, 3,589 cesspools were emptied in the parishes of Bray and Cookham a total of 4,630,000 gallons of sewage matters were removed and disposed of at a cost of £1,390 which works out at 6s. per 1,000 galls. or 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton.

As the number of new buildings erected increases, the scavenging districts are also rapidly increasing. The cost of this service will be somewhat higher during the next financial year and merely from this point of view a system of main drainage may have to be considered.

A further point which should be considered is that the sum expended during the last Financial Year, viz. £1,390, would repay (principal and interest at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.) a capital sum of approximately £26,520 over a sixty-year loan period.

Another assistant which may equally reduce cost of provision of sewers and sewage disposal works is to embody such work in the Town and County Planning Scheme now in the course of preparation, when claim for the “betterment” as enacted by Section 21, Town and County Planning Act 1932 could be made on owners of undeveloped land served by sewers.

It is a well known fact that land values are greatly enhanced by the provision of sewers.

9. COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Number of Registered Wholesale Producers	....	....	49
“ “ “ Retail Producers	....	....	29
Retail Purveyors	....	....	13

Retailers (Milkshops etc.)	6
Supplementary licence to sell Grade A (T.T.) Milk	1
„ „ „ „ Certified Milk	1

One hundred and thirty visits were paid to these premises and many improvements were carried out after serving of notices see “ Index of Work.”

10. DRAINAGE.

One hundred and thirty-six drainage systems to New Buildings were inspected and approved during the year.

Forty-six drainage systems were re-constructed or additional drains were provided during the alterations or additions to existing buildings.

Three privies were abolished and three Pail Closets provided in their place. Drainage systems were relaid or repaired to fourteen existing dwelling houses.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURVEYOR UNDER NEW STREETS AND BUILDING BYELAWS.

Plans presented for approval	186
Dwelling Houses completed	136
Additional alterations to existing dwellings completed	70

The Berks Review Order 1934 became operative on the 1st April, 1934 and certain of New Buildings etc. mentioned above are now situated in the Borough of Maidenhead.

(Signed) J. H. JOYNT,

Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor.

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.

22. RAG FLOCK ACTS 1911 AND 1928.

23. SCHOOLS.

In none of the matters mentioned above has there been any material change since the paragraphs which appeared in the Survey Report for 1930 were written.

24. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

With regard to the matters mentioned under this heading in last year's Report (page 92) it is to be noted that the Dry Scavenging Scheme has now been extended to all parishes in the district (see para. 18).

WET SCAVENGING.

The question of a sewerage scheme for the villages of Bray and Cookham is still in abeyance.

Some progress has been made in respect of surface water drainage in the village of Cookham (see para. 15).

Further than these there are at present no outstanding matters requiring attention.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

25. GENERAL INFORMATION.

As indicated in the Report for the previous year, house building by private enterprise has been proceeding rapidly of late in this district. At the end of 1934 there had been completed 136 dwelling houses out of 186 proposals for building. The alteration in the boundary between the Borough of Maidenhead and the surrounding Rural District of Cookham transferred from the latter to the former district a good deal of the building activity which was most in evidence on the fringe of the town. In general the "housing problem" is much easier than in former years, but there is still an unsatisfied demand for houses of low rentals, in fact the rent problem is now more acute than the house problem. The District Council have under consideration the building of a number of workmen's dwellings which may be let at an economic rent of about 8s. inclusive of rates.

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

The following is a statement of the Housing Inspector under the Housing and Public Health Acts during the past year.

1.	<i>Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—</i>			
(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	....	110
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose		419
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing and Consolidated Regulations, 1925	....	32
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose		265
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	....	11
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	....	98
2.	<i>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices :—</i>			
		Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their Officers	....	72
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—</i>			
A.	<i>Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act 1930 :—</i>			
(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	....	<i>Nil</i>
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
	(a)	By Owners	....	<i>Nil</i>
	(b)	By Local Authorities in default of Owners		<i>Nil</i>

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

- | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------------|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | | | | | | |
| (a) By Owners | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | <i>Nil</i> |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | <i>Nil</i> |

C. *Proceedings under the Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

- | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 |
| (3) Voluntarily demolished | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 |

D. *Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act 1930 :—*

- | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | <i>Nil</i> |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | <i>Nil</i> |

SECTION E.

27. MILK SUPPLY.

The position with regard to milk supply is shown by the following tabular statement :—

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register :—

Wholesale Producers	....	....	....	....	49
Retail Producers	....	....	....	....	29
Retail Purveyors....	....	....	....	....	13
Retails (Milkshops etc.)	....	....	....	....	6

	<i>“ Certified ”</i>	<i>“ Grade A ” (T.T.)</i>	<i>“ Grade A ”</i>
No. of Producers licensed for	1	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
„ Retailers „ „	1	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
„ Distributors „ „	2	1	<i>Nil</i>
„ Licenses granted for the sale of Pasteurised Milk			<i>Nil</i>
Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order 1926 :—			
Discovered	....	....	14
Remedied	....	....	9
Contraventions of Public Health Acts :—			
Discovered	....	....	21
Remedied	....	....	16
Number of Inspections	....	....	130

As the result of numerous inspections and visits paid to premises where milk is produced or sold a considerable number of improvements were effected notably the provision of four sets of sterilising plant in dairies, two new dairies constructed, cowshed floors relaid in four cases, drainage provided or reconstructed in eight cases and various other matters as mentioned in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (para. 19).

The official samples of milk taken by the Police did not give very satisfactory results, for out of the 29 so taken one was over 5 per cent. deficient in fat, four were poor in fat, these were low in non-fatty solids and one was poor in quality.

An apparatus has recently been purchased for the rapid determination of visible dirt in milk for the use of the Sanitary Inspector. It is hoped that by its use in the course of his inspections the demonstration of dirt in milk “ on the spot ” will have some effect in bringing about cleaner methods in handling milk on the premises where it is produced.

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are now five registered and two licensed slaughterhouses in the district. With one exception the general condition and the drainage of the premises are satisfactory. They

were the subject of 230 visits during the year and a total weight of over $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons of unsound meat was surrendered and destroyed. The details are given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (para. 19).

BAKEHOUSES.

There are now eight premises in the district where baking of bread is carried on, some of them very old established. Of these two have been thoroughly cleansed and renovated during the past years, and the others may be regarded as satisfactory.

29. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of samples of food etc. taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Acts are given in paragraph 9. No special work is undertaken in regard to nutrition.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

30. GENERAL INFORMATION.

So far as the notifiable infectious diseases were concerned, the year 1934 was a very favourable one. Of Scarlet Fever there were 10 cases notified as against 39 in the preceding year and an annual average of 40 during the past five years, while the Diphtheria cases numbered 8 as in the preceding year, the five-year annual average being 18. Four cases of Erysipelas in elderly people and two cases of Anterior polio-myelitis (infantile paralysis) in young children complete the list of these diseases for the year, with the exception of Tuberculosis which is dealt with separately. There is no special feature calling for comment in any of these cases.

Amongst school children, the minor infectious diseases did not play any important part, with the exception of chicken-pox which was prevalent in one or other of the villages throughout the year.

Statistical tables relating to these diseases are given in a later paragraph (No. 33).

31. DISINFECTION.

Disinfection after infectious, and occasionally upon request, after other diseases, e.g. Cancer, is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector by fumigation. Disinfection of verminous persons or places (Public Health Act, 1925, Secs. 45-50) has not been found necessary.

32. PESTS.

No serious complaints as to rodent or insect pests have arisen during the year. A few minor complaints regarding the presence of rats have been dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector.

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following tables summarise the chief particulars of the notifiable infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis which is dealt with separately in paragraph 34.

TABLE I.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR, 1934.
(*other than Tuberculosis*).

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	8	5	0
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid) ..	0	0	0
Erysipelas	4	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	0	0	0
Pneumonia	2	0	0
Poliomyelitis	2	2	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	10	4	0
Smallpox	0	0	0

TABLE II.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1930—1934.

<i>Disease.</i>	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Diphtheria	13	30	19	8	8
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	0	0	0	2	0
Erysipelas	1	1	3	3	4
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	1	0
Pneumonia	4	7	4	2	2
Poliomyelitis	0	0	1	0	2
Puerperal Fever ..	1	0	1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	41	31	72	39	10
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1934.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Bisham	111	Chickenpox	Feb.	24
Bray, Touchen	56	Scarlet Fever	April	1
End C.E.		Diphtheria	Nov.	2
		Mumps	Sept., Oct., Nov.	16
Braywood C.E.	110	German Measles	Feb., May,	5
		Chickenpox	April, June	18
Cookham,	101	Scarlet Fever	Sept.	1
Holy Trinity		Scabies	Dec.	3
		Impetigo	Dec.	1
		Chickenpox	Jan., March, Apr., Oct.	12
		Mumps	July, Oct.	5

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Cookham, North Town C.E.	90	Whooping Cough	March	5
Hurley, Burchetts Green	12	Impetigo	Jan.	1
Waltham St. Lawrence	117	Chickenpox	Feb., June	103
White Waltham	135	Impetigo	Jan., June	2
		Chickenpox	June	4
		Mumps	Nov., Dec.	51
White Waltham, Littlewick Jun.	13	Measles	July	9

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Sec. 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution).

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year.
1 — 5	1	..	..	..	..
5 — 15	1	..	..	..	..
15 — 25	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..
25 — 35	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
35 — 45	1	..	..	..
45 — 55	1	..	..	..
55 — 65
65 and over	1	..	..
Totals	1	1	..	4	4	4	..	..

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—0.00

35. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past ten years is 1.69 and for the present year the net cancer deaths number 11 males and 17 females, giving a total of 28 which is equivalent to a rate of 2.42 per 1,000. The facilities provided by the neighbouring Hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There was no case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

Two cases of Anterior polio-myelitis (Infantile paralysis) were notified and were treated in hospital.

Cases of the other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were entirely absent during the year 1934.

Easthampstead
Rural Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	....	....	....	....	....	27,034
Population (Census, 1931)	....	....	....	....	....	18,010
Population (estimated for 1934)	....	....	....	....	....	19,170
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	....	....	....	....	....	4,018
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	....	....	....	....	....	4,118
Rateable Value (1935)	....	....	....	....	....	£136,598
Sum represented by a penny rate (1935)	....	....	....	....	....	£530
Outstanding loans (1935) Housing	....	....	....	....	....	£85,251
„ „ „ All other	....	....	....	....	....	£107,228

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE
YEAR, 1934.

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live Births	{	Legitimate	197	102	95	10.49
		Illegitimate	4	4	Nil	
						<i>Rate per 1,000 total births.</i>
Still Births	....	....	8	7	1	38.28
						<i>Death Rate.</i>
Deaths	....	....	187	92	95	9.75
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes 30.48.						
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth		{ from Puerperal Sepsis from other Puerperal causes				<i>Nil</i>
Rate per 1,000 total births, 0.00.						

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	24.88
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	....			25.38
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....			0.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	....	....	....	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....		2
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	....			<i>Nil</i>

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

For Public Health statistical purposes the population of Easthampstead Rural District is very difficult to assess, as a considerable proportion consists of non-civilians (e.g. Royal Military College, Sandhurst). The Registrar General usually gave two figures, one upon which to estimate the Birth Rate and the other for calculating the civilian Death Rate, but this practice has now been discontinued.

The population as enumerated at the recent and at previous takings of the Census are :—

Population enumerated in Census	1901	....	15,757
„ „ „ „	1911	....	17,548
„ „ „ „	1921	....	18,757
„ „ „ „	1931	....	18,010
„ estimated for the year	1932	....	19,060
„ „ „ „	1933	....	19,200
„ „ „ „	1934	....	19,170

4. BIRTHS.

The net number of births attributed to the District for 1934 is 201 of which 4 or 1.9 per cent. are illegitimate, for the previous year the corresponding figures were 246 total births of which 10 (or 4.06 per cent.) were illegitimate.

The Birth Rate for 1934 works out at 10.49 as against 12.81 in the previous year and a ten year average of 13.22.

The Births registered locally are :—

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	....	83	77	160
Illegitimate	....	0	0	0
		—	—	—
	Totals	83	77	160
		—	—	—

Corrected for residents outside the District and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	....	102	95	197
Illegitimate	....	4	<i>Nil</i>	4
		—	—	—
	Totals	106	95	201
		—	—	—

5. DEATHS.

As shown at the end of this paragraph, the net number of deaths attributed to the district for the year ended 31st December, 1934 is 187. Assuming the civil population to be 19,170 this gives a Death Rate of 9.75 per 1,000. In the previous year the total deaths were 190 and the Death Rate 9.90 while the average for the past ten years is 10.87.

The correcting factor as supplied by the Registrar General for this district and explained in his Memorandum in the Appendix is : 0.87. The Comparative Death Rate is therefore $9.75 \times 0.87 = 8.48$.

The principal causes of death with the corresponding number for 1933 in brackets are :—

Cancer, 22 (33) ; Heart Disease, 50 (27) ; Respiratory Diseases (Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc.), 17 (12) ; Diseases of the Blood Vessels (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage), 19 (16) ; Influenza, 1 (7) ; Tuberculosis (all forms), 6 (16) ; all other Infectious Diseases, 3 (2) ; Suicides, 1 (0) ; other forms of Violence (accidents etc.), 9 (10).

Following is the Record of Deaths registered during the year 1934 :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Gross number of Deaths registered in the district	94	82	176
<i>Plus</i> Inward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> residents dying elsewhere	20	20	40
<i>Minus</i> Outward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> non-residents dying in the district	23	7	30
Net numbers	91	95	186
Deaths in Institutions ....	....	....	57
Coroner's Inquests ....	....	....	11
Uncertified ....	....	....	3

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 5 deaths amongst children under one year of age, as against 8 in the previous year. These were all legitimate births. In addition there were 8 still births. The respective rates work out as follows :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	24.88
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				25.38
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				0.00
Still births per 1,000 total (live and still) births	....			38.28

The cause of, and age at, death of the Infants referred to are set out in the following table :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prematurity ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Defect	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Suffocation ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	5

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES.

In continuation of the corresponding paragraph of last year's Report, it is to be recorded that after lengthy discussion a second Sanitary Inspector for this district has been appointed. On July 1st, 1934, Mr. H. Charlesworth commenced duty as such and continues in office. There now remains the question of adequate clerical assistance to be dealt with, and, incidentally adequate office accommodation. The room at the Council Offices assigned for use of the two Sanitary Inspectors, the senior of whom is also Building Surveyor, measures only 12ft. 6ins. by 11ft. Occupied as it is by two large tables and a bench, there is literally no room for the proper handling and storage of letters, records and books, while a large scale plan cannot be spread out without risk of damage, nor examined conveniently. Practically the whole of the clerical work is done by the two Sanitary Inspectors which is simply a misuse of their time, and when any document requires to be typed or duplicated, they are dependent on the kind services of a clerk in one of the other offices.

These inconveniences are not economical nor are they conducive to good service. Serious consideration should be given to providing a full-time clerk for the Building and Sanitary Officers, satisfactory office accommodation and sufficient storage not only for books, plans and records, but for the other materials and apparatus which now litter the floor of their room.

8. HOME NURSING.

General nursing in the home is carried out by the District Nurses, from the local Nursing Associations of which a list is given in the Preface. When an outbreak of notifiable infectious disease occurs, and the cases are too numerous to be accom-

modated in the Isolation Hospital at Maidenhead, a special nurse is employed by the District Council to act as Health Visitor and assist in the care and supervision of the home-nursed cases. For a recent account of these services see Survey Report (1930), page 153, also Report 1933, pages 70–71 where the record is given of similar work in Wokingham Borough.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The general arrangements for supplying the local medical practitioners with swabs etc., are the same as described in the corresponding paragraph of the Maidenhead Section.

A list of the Laboratories, Consultants etc., is given in the preface.

The following swabs etc., were examined by the Clinical Research Association, London, under the arrangements mentioned :—

<i>Material.</i>		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	....	4	53	57
Sputum for Tubercle	....	0	1	1
Blood for Typhoid	....	0	0	0
Other Specimens	....	3	0	3
		—	—	—
		7	54	61
		—	—	—

Official samples taken by the Police under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were as follow :—

Butter, Fresh	1	Cream, Fresh	1	Lard	1
*Milk	28	Peas, Tinned	1		

* (1) 32.7 per cent. deficient in fat.

(2) 16 per cent. deficient in fat.

(3) 0.47 per cent. deficient in non-fatty solids.

Three other samples were poor in fat, one was low in non-fatty solids and two were poor in quality.

10. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

This remains the same as given in the Survey Report (1930) at pages 132—133.

11. HOSPITALS.

The Hospitals utilised by the inhabitants of this Area are the Royal Victoria Nursing Home and Cottage Hospital, South Ascot (5 miles), the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading (10 miles), King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor (8 miles), and for Infectious Diseases, by arrangement with the local Authority the Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead (9 miles). The distances given are approximate and measured in a straight line from the centre of the District. The service rendered appears to be adequate.

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Ambulances of the Hospital concerned is generally utilised for the transport of the patient, but the Red Cross Ambulance at Reading is also available for accidents and such like.

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES ETC.

District Nurses are stationed at the following villages :— Binfield, Bracknell and Crowthorne.

Welfare Centres are held at Binfield, Bracknell, Crowthorne and Sandhurst.

The County V.D. Clinic at Reading is available for patients from this District.

An Orthopædic Clinic is held weekly at Sandhurst.

Details as to place, time, secretaries etc., are given in the List in the Preface.

SECTION C.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

This district is supplied throughout by the mains of the South West Suburban Water Company and the Frimley and Farnborough Water Company, the latter having now incorporated the Wokingham Water Company which formerly supplied a portion of the district. The combined company is now known as the Mid Wessex.

Except in certain small localities there was no shortage of water throughout the year but the slogan "Save the Water" propagated by the Water Companies resulted in a restricted use that made itself felt in an unpleasant way. Owing partly to the lessened use and the saving of all waste water for lawns and gardens, the "dry weather flow" in the newly laid sewers of Crowthorne and Sandhurst was reduced almost to the vanishing point, with the result that complaints were received of bad smells issuing from vents and manholes of the insufficiently flushed sewers.

Of the three areas where a wholesome water supply is short or non-existent, two have now been dealt with, namely Ralphs Ride (Winkfield) and Jocks Lane (Binfield) but there still remains the question of supply to Wesley Mill (Binfield). Further observations on this matter are contained in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (Para. 19).

In connection with the Inland Water Survey for Great Britain Mr. Charles Yorke (Sanitary Inspector) has compiled a mass of information relating to private deep wells and borings which is worthy of permanent record and is here reproduced.

INLAND WATER SURVEY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.
(SURVEYOR'S REPORT.)

Council Offices,
Bracknell, Berks.

27th March, 1935.

Sir,

I have filled in your form as far as possible, but thought fuller details would be more advantageous.

WATER SUPPLY.

BINFIELD.

The water supply to this village is under the jurisdiction of the Frimley & Farnborough Water Co. with reservoirs at Coppid Beech and the capacity of same will be in their report.

A boring has been executed at Mare Lane, Wesley Mill, by the Frimley & Farnborough Water Co. but is not yet finished and the following is the depth, etc.

BINFIELD BORING. 6 inches. 1934. B.M. 137 feet 6 inches.

	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>To depth of feet.</i>
Top soil	3.5	—
Sandy clay	10.5	14
Sandy clay and pebbles	20.0	34
Sandy clay	2.0	36
Conglomerate	1.0	37
Green Sand	2.0	39
Brown sand	22.0	61
Mottled clay	23.0	84
Sandy clay	2.0	86
Chalk and flints	114.0	200
	<hr/> 200.0 <hr/>	

Water level not yet known.

At the north end of the village is a stream called the "Cut" a partly artificial tributary to the Thames, but levels have not been taken.

CROWTHORNE.

The water supply is from the Frimley & Farnborough Water Co. In the Hamlet of Owlsmoor there is a stream which is a tributary of the Blackwater which flows into the Thames. The stream rises in the hill called Barossa, but no levels have been taken.

The Broadmoor Asylum takes supply from this area and has a reservoir of $6\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, with a 60,000 gallons per day consumption to a population of about 1200. The water is very soft and the supply varies according to dry or wet season, the surplus is the stream flowing through Owlsmoor.

The Royal Military College, Sandhurst, also takes its supply from this source and serves a population estimated at 1,500. Full details are not available but the quantity pumped at the W.D. pumping station amounts to 96,000 gallons daily during term and 32,700 gallons during vacation.

EASTHAMPSTEAD.

The water supply is from the Frimley & Farnborough Water Co. At Cæsar's Camp the land is full of springs, and supplies are obtained for South Hill Park House, Easthamp-

stead Park, Gormoor, and other lakes before finally entering the "Cut." There are strong springs rising in the centre of Gormoor Pond.

The water discharge in 1934 was not affected to any appreciable extent, and I believe that at this point a very large quantity of spring water could be obtained.

SANDHURST.

This parish is supplied from the Frimley & Farnborough Water Co. The Blackwater runs through the south part of the parish.

(*Note.*—See Crowthorne *re* R.M.C. supply.)

There is a fair supply of spring water from the railway cuttings but not large enough for commercial purposes.

WARFIELD.

This parish is supplied by the Frimley & Farnborough Water Co. and the Maidenhead Water Co., having a reservoir at Hawthorne Hill, the measured capacity of which is 211,940 gallons.

There is a boring at Hawthorne Hill B.M. about 220 feet.
HAWTHORNE HILL BORING. Size not stated. 1880.

	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>To depth of feet.</i>
Clay to bottom of well	40	—
Blue clay	97	137
Sandy clay	8	145
Mottled clay	7	152
Brown green sandy clay	8	160
Stone....	2	162
Mottled clay	21	183
Brown sandy clay	3	186
Mottled clay	23	209
Brown sand	1	210
Green clay	5	215
Green sand oyster shells	1	216
Light sand	2	218
Chalk and flints	227	445
	<hr/> 445 <hr/>	<hr/>

Water level given 1880 : 160 feet. March 1934 : 123 feet from surface. After pumping all day the water keeps its level.

The Cut flows through this parish to Binfield and in its course several lakes have been formed. Levels have not been taken and the flow in 1934 was small.

WINKFIELD.

This parish is supplied by the South West Suburban Water Co. There is a boring at New Lodge, Windsor Forest, B.M. 203 feet 3 inches.

NEW LODGE BORING. For V. W. B. Van de Weyer, Esq., 1893.

			<i>Feet.</i>	<i>To depth of feet.</i>
London clay....	....	....	115	—
Transition ....	....	....	21	136
Reading clay	....	....	78	214
Upper chalk	....	....	337	551
Middle chalk	....	....	169	720
Lower chalk	....	....	219	939
Upper green sand		....	31	970
Gault clay ....	....	....	264	1234
Lower green sand		....	9	1243
			—	—
			1243	
			—	

Notes and Explanation.

Commenced with 6in. diameter hollow pipe with solid square rod inside. Finished with 1in. tube and it was impossible to screw on another length at that depth if not tapped then. The boring took three years to complete.

Two h.p. engines required for upward and downward working on length from 500 feet depth. Average supply at commencement about four falls to one minute. The driving rods were used in lengths of 10 feet at a time and took two hours each way up and down to draw the rod. Some days only about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in depth was made at 1,000 feet. At this depth a tool had broken and it took six months night and day

with two engines to get out the pieces, having to drill a separate hole right down through the solid rod and then with a flange at bottom was enabled to draw out the broken piece. Several fresh tools were purposely made for this job. When the lower green sand was reached it caused such a rush of running sand up the boring that great difficulty was experienced in raising the boring apparatus. Fortunately this was done with great rapidity, otherwise the green sand, which reached the Reading beds, would have set and the whole working would have been solidly embedded in the sand which, after being liberated from its confinement, consolidated like cement and so would have caused the whole undertaking to end in utter failure, the whole of the boring rods immovable and the three years lost.

The supply of water found in the lower green sand which was found to be quite pure with about 4 grains of salt to the gallon, which has now almost vanished, is from the subterranean river (explained by the Geologists) from the Hogs Back, Farnham, Surrey, to the Oxford Hills, a distance of almost 16 miles. It rises up to about 7 feet 8 inches in height above the surface which, of course, means some thousands of tons pressure for the lower green sand bed, which, at that point, would form an enormous reservoir, the sand having been relieved. It flows to a glazed brick tank on the high point which would irrigate the whole estate if required. It is important in this boring that the supply or flow must never be checked, otherwise the sand would again block the bore chamber, as before explained, the original bore pipe, of course, remaining as shown in plan the whole depth. In the course of boring several teeth from sharks and other big fish were found at various depths. Other small borings took place on the estate within half a mile of the Thames in the valley to about sixteen feet and got a supply when the gravel was reached, and when the river was full. Those were dug out as wells to this depth and pumps attached, and in some places at 11 feet several beds of oyster shells were found and other teeth.

At Fernbank Road a spring that supplied Windsor Castle in the time of James I is still in operation by the Crown authorities.

The Cut, here called Blackmoor Stream, runs through the parish and several lakes are formed in its course. The lakes in Rapley Farm (belonging to the Crown) rise in swampy ground near Rapley Farm and are about 12 acres in extent, and empty into the Bourne at Bagshot in the County of Surrey. The water levels are not taken.

There is a boring just outside the boundary in the parish of Sunninghill on Ascot Race Course. I mention this as it was forgotten until a few years ago.

ASCOT RACE COURSE. 8 inches to 6 inches boring. About 1870. B.M. about 300 feet. Six feet to 5 feet iron casing through Bagshot sand, 115 feet 6 inches deep. Brick well after, 6 feet wide in blue clay, estimated 115 feet 6 inches deep.

		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>To depth of feet.</i>
Surface mould	....	2.6	—
Bagshot sand	....	115.6	118
Blue clay	....	294	412
Brown sandy clay	....	2.6	414.6
Fine brown sand	....	3	417.6
Dark brown mottled clay	....	3.6	421
Sharp brown sand	....	5.9	426.9
Fine sand and stone	....	8.9	435.6
Light mottled clay	....	6	441.6
Yellow sand and sandstone		6	447.6
Mottled clay	....	18	465.6
Sand and pebbles	....	5.3	470.9
Light brown clay	....	9.6	480.3
Light sandstone and sand		3.6	483.9
Strong black clay	....	4	487.9
Dark brown clay	....	2	490.3
Chalk	....	216.9	707
		<hr/>	
		707.0	

Water levels not stated.

I have not taken into account the various springs in the neighbourhood that have been supplying cottages and large houses for generations.

I have the sections of boring mentioned, and they are at your service if required.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES YORKE.

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A description of the Purification Works in connection with the Crowthorne Sewerage Scheme was given at length in the Report for 1932, pp. 114–116, and further details in the Report for 1933 pages 107–115. The report on the year's working which is reproduced below has been kindly supplied by the Works Manager, and the observations in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (Para. 19) on the subject should also be read in this connection.

CROWTHORNE AND SANDHURST SEWERAGE SCHEME.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1934.

A general account of this Scheme was given in the Report for 1933, pp. 107–114.

The following Report deals with the operation for the 12 months ending December 1934. Throughout this period the Purification, Electrical, and Mechanical Plants functioned without serious fault.

The drought during the summer, however, caused some inconvenience to the system due to the falling off of the required flow necessary to maintain the effluent passing through some of the outlying sewers in a non-septic condition.

Considerable septic effluent was dealt with at the Disposal Works during the driest months of the year, giving rise to objectionable odours. These odours were discernible at various points throughout the system.

The slogan of "use less water" had its detrimental effect on the system as a whole, together with the fact that the rate of progress of taking in new premises diminished considerably during the year.

It is anticipated that better conditions will prevail in the near future. The taking in of the Royal Military College and a more accelerated progress with the house connection work will tend to eliminate the nuisance complained of.

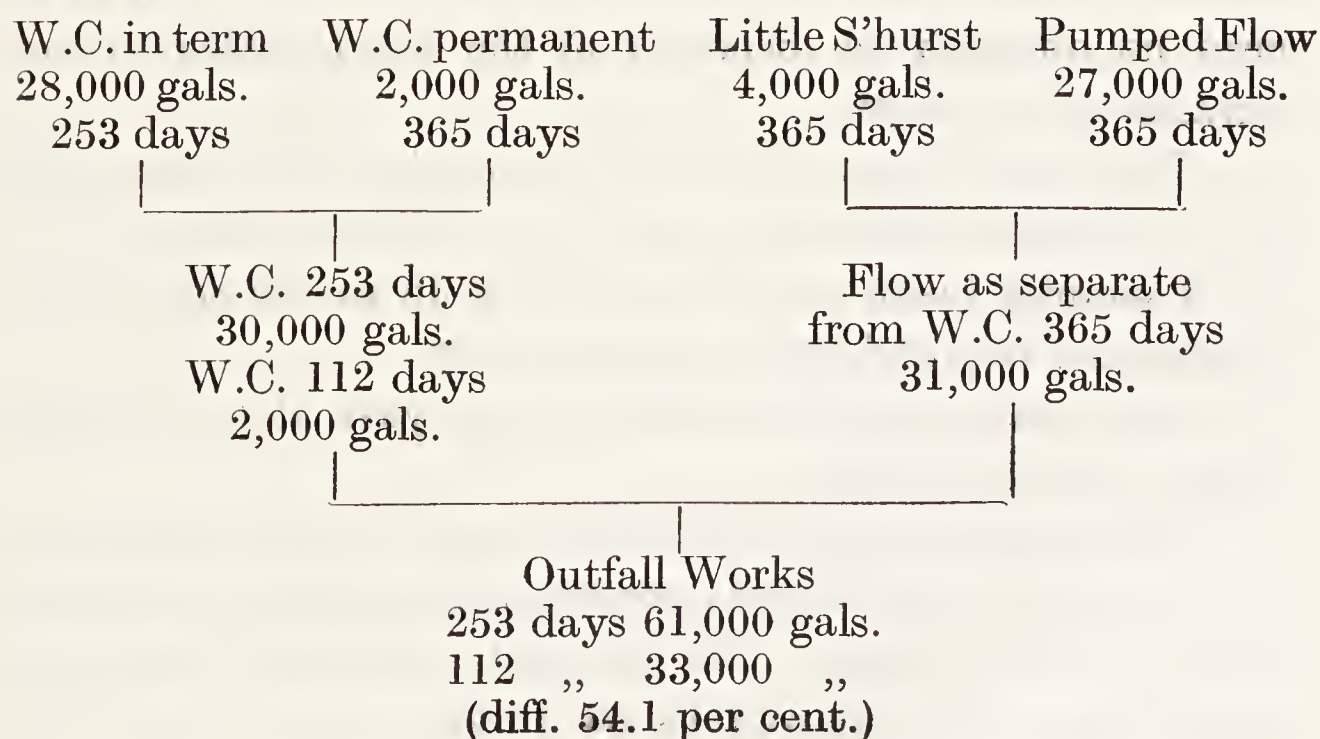
When the system is built up to somewhere near its efficient working capacity, droughts will cease to become a menace.

The Purification Plant has been designed for a Dry Weather Flow of 270,000 gallons per day. During 1934 the maximum flow dealt with was only 23 per cent. of this figure and for 31 per cent. of the year it dropped to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The following table gives the total of the flow treated at the Disposal Works, from January to December 1934, and an analysis of how the total was compiled :—

GRAVITY FLOW. (A.D.F. = Average Daily Flow.)				gallons.
A.D.F. for 253 days	was estimated at	34,000 gals.	....	8,602,000
„ „ 112 „ „ „ „	„	6,000 „	....	672,000
PUMPED FLOW.	A.D.F. for 365	„ 27,000 „	....	9,855,000
Total				19,129,000

A further diagram gives the estimated average daily flow from the various sources on the system (W.C. = Wellington College) :—



In the foregoing it will be noticed that the "in term" and "vacational" periods of the Wellington College were factors of some magnitude in the operation of the system.

It is estimated that the flow from the Wellington College when "in term" represents something in the region of 40 gallons per head, consisting mainly of bath wastes, while, on the other hand, the flow per head from the permanent population of the district other than the Wellington College was, at the end of 1934, only 6 gallons, a figure that needs to be trebled before a satisfactory working of the system is reached especially at such periods as when the Military College and the Wellington College are on vacation simultaneously.

During the year 267 House Connections were made. Since the start of this work in June 1933 to the end of 1934, 650 connections have been completed leaving approximately 350 to 400 premises yet to be connected. There has been a rapid decline throughout the year in the number of applications for connecting house properties to the sewers. The house connection staff now consists of two men with part time employment.

The production of dried sludge amounted to $10\frac{1}{2}$ thousand cubic feet for the year, this was derived from the filling of 21 Sludge Lagoons. The proportion of dried sludge to the amount of raw effluent treated was 0.343 per cent. There has been no difficulty in disposing of the dried sludge to local farmers and growers.

The final effluent from the Purification Plant was tested on 9 occasions during the year by the Thames Conservancy. All 9 samples taken were found to be up to the standard of purification required by the Conservancy.

The total rainfall recorded for the year at the Disposal Works was 21.6 inches.

The operating and maintenance costs for the system are set out below and are based upon the treatment of 1,000 gallons of flow of raw effluent. For the year the figures are high in comparison with more established works, however, as the flow

on the system increases in the future the cost of treatment per 1,000 gallons will drop proportionally. The Staff was increased by one labourer during the year.

Operating Costs per 1,000 gallons	....	3.5 pence
Maintenance „ „ „ „	....	2.6 „
Supervision „ „ „ „	....	2.25 „
		<hr/>
Total		8.35 „
		<hr/>

The year's consumption of Electrical Energy for pumping amounted to 9,311 units, costing £77 11s. 10*d* at 2*d*. per unit. This consumption was distributed over the seven Pumping Stations as follows :—

Area.				Units.
Pumping				
Station No. 1	Extreme West of Sandhurst	....		290
„ „ „ 2	West Sandhurst	....	....	666
„ „ „ 5	North East Crowthorne	....		725
„ „ „ 3	East Sandhurst	....	....	858
„ „ „ 7	Middle Sandhurst	....	....	1,180
„ „ „ 4	College Town	....	....	1,542
„ „ „ 6	Crowthorne	....	....	4,050
				<hr/>
Total				.... 9,311
				<hr/>

Consequent upon a “ Round Robin ” signed by over three hundred residents in the parish of Winkfield and repeated representations made by the Medical Officer over a number of years, the question of providing a Sewerage Scheme for the more densely populated portions of the parish of Winkfield, has at last been taken in hand by the District Council and substantial progress made, in fact, at the time of publication of this Report, the actual work has been commenced. Details of the area, persons and premises served, as ascertained by Mr. York (Sanitary Inspector) in the course of a special survey, are as follows :—

WINKFIELD. PROPOSED DRAINAGE SCHEME

Street or Road.	No. of houses.	Inhabitants.	Water Supply, Main.	Cess-Well. pools.	W.C's Pails.	Baths.	L. Urinals.	Privies.	Con- nected to gardens.	Small Windsor R.D.C. system.	Soil.
B											
North Street	67	228	66	1	23	37	47	23	15	2	18
Crouch Lane	16	54	16	—	12	13	5	9	—	—	Clay
Lovel Road	39	141	38	—	11	7	36	1	—	11	Clay
School 205 (1)											
Hatchet Lane	57	231	57	—	25	33	44	30	27	1	17
King Edward's Rd	10	58	10	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	Clay
Burleigh Road	3	11	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	Clay and wet Sandy
Nursery Lane	19	95	19	—	—	—	18	—	—	1	18
Fernbank Road	139	470	127	12	68	68	94	41	7	8	Clay and wet Mostly sandy
School 220 (2)											
London Road	34	292	34	—	21	62	18	34	42	3	20
Swinley Road	8	30	7	—	4	12	2	8	15	—	Sandy and wet Sand
Priory Road	35	245	35	—	15	42	20	14	27	—	7
Church Road	33	128	33	—	10	3	31	—	—	—	Sand
North Road	7	19	7	—	2	2	5	1	—	—	Sand
Winkfield Row	42	254	38	3	17	48	48	32	15	4	25
School 61 (5)											
Clayey and wet											
509	2,256	(486)	490	16	209	327	381	193	148	17	25
										2	220

(1), (2) and (5) are public elementary Schools.

No. 1 has 64 children living outside Area and is not added to the figure 141 as in column B.

2 105 470 254 254 254 254 254 254 254 254 254

3) includes Heathfield School (private) which has 115 persons and Heatherdown has 70, which is added in column B.

In No. 2 is also a Convalescent Home and Orphanage which has 125 persons which is added in Column B.

Note.—To provide for the 3 schools for 5 days are as follows :—

Total to provide for :—	
Lovel Road	64
Fernbank Road	105
Winkfield Row	46
Column B	2,256
Schools	215

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The water-courses in the district were described in the Survey Report for 1930 (page 136). The conditions—liability to flooding—in the lower part of the parish of Sandhurst which has been so frequently commented upon in the Reports is now considerably improved by the work recently carried out in straightening, deepening, and re-shaping the ditches etc., leading to the Blackwater. The condition of that river has also been greatly improved by the removal of fallen trees, bushes and other obstructions, so that now there is a much better “get away” for the surface water conveyed to it by artificial channels.

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Consequent upon the inauguration of a Sewerage Scheme for the parishes of Sandhurst and Crowthorne two years ago the process of converting pail closets to water closets has proceeded apace. During the year, 182 conversions were made. As a similar sewerage scheme is now in hand for the more densely populated parts of the parish of Winkfield, it may be accepted that a large number of W.C's will be installed in the place of pail closets in the near future.

The Binfield scheme is now practically complete, there being 286 houses connected to the system. During the past year, eleven fresh connections were made, of which six related to new dwellings. There still remain 18 premises that could be connected if necessary and the position with regard to them is being considered by the Committee. An outlying portion of the village known as Amen Corner is urgently in need of sewerage but the cost of connecting up with the Binfield scheme has hitherto been considered prohibitive, there is, however, an alternative scheme on foot to connect up with the Bracknell system which is adjacent.

Sanction for a loan to extend the Binfield sewer along the road known as Round's Hill has been obtained. This extension will make the sewer available for some 38 houses. As building has been going on for some time in that neighbourhood, others

will come in later, and it is worth while considering a further extention to Popeswood which lies between Round's Hill and the village of Binfield.

When the Winkfield scheme is completed, practically the whole of this large Rural District will be sewered.

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Wet scavenging (emptying of Cesspools) is not undertaken by the Local Authority and, in view of the extensive sewerage schemes, it is hardly necessary.

Dry Scavenging (removal of house refuse) has been practised throughout this district since 1912. In 1930 the District Council undertook the work instead of letting it out to private contractors. A description of the Council's scheme is given in the Report for 1932 at page 117. The following is the work done in 1934 prepared by Mr. Chas. Yorke (Sanitary Inspector) under whose able supervision the scheme is carried out.

Council Offices,
Bracknell.

DRY SCAVENGING.

I beg to present the report of the Scavenging System for the year ended December 31st, 1934.

<i>Summary of Costs.</i>					£	s.	d.
Wages (Driver, 2 men, and 1 man at							
Dump	....	....	....	....	506	19	1
N.H. and U.I. Contributions	....	....	....	....	17	2	10
Petrol	....	....	....	....	71	7	4
Oil, grease etc.	....	....	....	....	6	12	10
Tyres	....	....	....	....	14	10	0
Repairs	....	....	....	....	52	9	1
Insurance	....	....	....	....	6	16	0
Licences	....	....	....	....	30	5	0
Cost of tip	....	....	....	....	20	0	0
Employers' liability	....	....	....	....		12	0
Sundries	....	....	....	....	8	11	11
Contractor's account for Owlsmoor	....			....	5	10	6
					<hr/>		
					£740	16	7
					<hr/>		

Cost on Rates : 1934, 1.35*d.* ; 1933, 1.53*d.* in £.

The following table shows the work done as compared with the previous year :—

	1934	1933
Mileage covered by lorry	14,436½	13,580
Receptacles emptied	148,344	139,880
Refuse collected (in bulk tons)	6,000	5,230

The lorry has now covered 58,073½ miles.

A small portion of Cookham Rural District is, by arrangement, scavenged by the Council's lorry.

A weekly collection of refuse is maintained throughout the Area, with the exception of Owlsmoor, where a sub-contractor collects fortnightly.

The whole of the refuse is tipped at the Dump at Chavey Down. This Dump has been kept in a satisfactory state during the year and no complaints have been received. It has been necessary to employ additional labour to keep the Dump in good order, and some difficulty has occurred as it is now necessary for the lorry to travel over soft made ground to tip.

The clinker used previously to consolidate the surface is now unobtainable and it has been necessary to use railway sleepers for this purpose.

During the year it became apparent that the constant increase in the work would soon exceed the capacity of the present lorry and staff. Different methods of coping with the increased amount of refuse were considered and a report was presented to you in October last recommending the purchase of a lorry with a capacity of 10 cubic yards to replace the present 7 yards vehicle. This has been agreed to, and is expected to provide a solution to the present difficulties.

During December, arrangements were made to remove the refuse from Easthampstead Institution as the Berkshire County Council were no longer able to deal with this refuse on the Institution grounds. This refuse will amount to 1 cartload per week.

The slight increase in labour costs above 1933 is accounted for by illness, and the additional labour required at the Dump. It will be again necessary to employ this labour to keep the Dump and the approaches thereto in a satisfactory state.

The efficiency of the Scheme is largely due to the conscientious way in which the men have carried out their duties during the exceptionally busy year.

(Signed) CHARLES YORKE.

Sanitary Inspector.

19. SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following is the Report of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Chas. Yorke) for the year ended 31st December, 1934.

Council Offices,

Bracknell,

January, 1935.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson, Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour of presenting the following report of works performed during the year 1934.

The total number of visits during the year was 3,716.

NUMBER OF NUISANCES.

Complaints received	....	....	....	....	....	40
Drains polluting ditches	....	....	....	....	....	16
Overflow of drains	....	....	....	....	....	5
Overflow of cesspools	....	....	....	....	....	3
Blocked or broken drains	....	....	....	....	....	8
Blocked sewers	....	....	....	....	....	3
Filtration Plant provided	....	....	....	....	....	1
Drains overhauled and Sub-irrigation provided	....	....	....	....	....	1
Drainage from Inside House removed	....	....	....	....	....	1
New W.C.'s provided and connected to Sewer	....	....	....	....	....	8
Broken W.C. pans	....	....	....	....	....	1
E.C. repaired	....	....	....	....	....	1
E.C. provided	....	....	....	....	....	1
Manure heaps and rubbish	....	....	....	....	....	6

Pigs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Damp Courses and Cemented Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Floors repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Bedrooms and Staircases cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Kitchens and Sculleries cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Front Rooms cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Ponds cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Roofs and Guttering repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Houses cleansed and repaired complete	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Coppers repaired or provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Sinks provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Footbridge provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Wells lids etc., repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Vermin in Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Grates repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Water supplies provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Building without Plans	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Water under floors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Providing extra land to Cottage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Subsidence of walls	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
House vacated through subsidence and another house provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Streams Cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
New Staircase	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Larder provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

WATER SUPPLY.

Samples of water have been taken for Chemical and Bacteriological analysis from various company's supplies and all have been of good quality.

WESLEY MILL, BINFIELD.

This area is exceedingly scattered and contains 17 houses with a population of 55. Water shortage became acute during the summer months and I submitted a report to you showing all particulars including costs, and to lay a main in this area would cost over a 2*d.* rate to the parish of Binfield.

Water was carted to the area privately. The shortage of water was caused by the scarcity of flow in the Cut, which fills the gravel strata in this area and since the rainfall the wells have become normal again.

The boring in this area which was completed this year may be arranged in the future to supply part or whole of the houses.

In 1932 a Survey and Plan was made and placed before the Council for water supply to Ralph's Ride, Winkfield. This has been laid at a cost of £497 10*d.* 9*d.* and 31 houses have been connected and it is expected that the remainder will be connected shortly and that the cost to the Council will be small.

The scheme for water supply to Jock's Lane, Binfield, has been submitted to the Council and approved and the main will be laid in the near future.

The whole of the hydrants in the area have been thoroughly investigated and additional ones inserted to insure provision of water in case of fire.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The slaughter houses have been inspected regularly during slaughtering hours and all the premises have been kept in a clean condition. The meat killed in the district continues to be of good quality and the quantity of diseased meat found during the year was small. Three cwts. 3 qrs. 6 lbs. of pork was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

DRAINAGE.

BINFIELD.

286 houses are now connected to the system, 11 being connected during the year, which include six newly erected premises.

There are 18 houses that could be connected if desired and those are under the consideration of the Committee.

The area known as Amen Corner urgently needs drainage and schemes have been prepared for this area into the Bracknell area or to form up with the present system.

A scheme has been approved by the Ministry and sanction given for a loan of £1243 10s. 0*d.* to sewer the portion of Binfield called Rounds Hill. This will provide drainage for 38 houses and form a nucleus for future extension to that part of Binfield called Popeswood.

WINKFIELD.

The drainage of a large area of this parish has been approved by the Ministry and a loan of £47,499 0s. 0*d.* has been sanctioned and work will be begun early this year.

The scheme will provide for the drainage of 623 houses and 5 schools and will be a nucleus for additional extensions in the future as development takes place.

A copy of the survey of this area has been presented to you showing number of houses, population and full particulars of dwellings.

CROWTHORNE AND SANDHURST.

During the year 232 plans for connections to this system were approved by the Committee and it was resolved that the portion of Sandhurst known as College Town should be reported on, as it was considered that this portion of Sandhurst was most in need of connections to the sewer.

This portion was surveyed and reported to the Committee and has had their attention. Since May 1933, 535 houses have been connected to the sewer in Sandhurst and 345 in Crowthorne, also the whole of Wellington College, and by the time this will be in print that portion of the Royal Military College which is in the parish of Sandhurst.

OWLSMOOR, CROWTHORNE.

The stream in Owlsmoor flowing to the Blackwater was cleansed and deepened in places and all obstructions removed which will be beneficial to Owlsmoor and save floodings of main roads in Sandhurst and Owlsmoor area.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following are the number of cases notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	34
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	5
Lobar Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	8 (1 fatal)
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	5
Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	13
Acute Primary Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	4
Influenzal Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	1
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	8
					<hr/>
					78
					<hr/>

Thirty-two cases were removed to Maidenhead Isolation Hospital and 46 cases were treated at home.

Twenty-three houses were disinfected viz : 19 for Scarlet Fever, 1 for Diphtheria, 2 for Tuberculosis, and 1 for Cancer.

FOOD.

Many visits were made to premises where food of various kinds were produced or sold and clean conditions on the premises were general. Thirty-three unsound rabbits were destroyed.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 69 cow sheds in the area having a total of 1,026 Milking Cows supplying various suburbs of London and local towns and large Dairy Companies besides the Councils and adjoining area.

There has been a definite improvement during the year in the cleanliness of buildings and operators. At one farm a serious outbreak of Diphtheria occurred and, at your request, the milk distribution was stopped at once.

Twenty Notices were served to whitewash and other small defects where the owners had failed to perform the usual cleansing as laid down by the 1926 Order. In one case the owner had installed a carter in the Cowshed which was immediately removed to a separate building.

BAKEHOUSES.

The Bakeries have been kept in a clean condition by the occupiers, with the exception of one which was cleansed on request.

The roof of one laundry was repaired and 1 ditto Earth Closet for work people was replaced by W.C. and connected to main drainage and two bake-houses lime washed and cleansed and one defective floor.

(Signed) CHARLES YORKE,
Sanitary Inspector.

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.

22. RAG FLOCK ACTS 1911 AND 1928.

Action under the foregoing headings is not required in this District.

23. SCHOOLS.

A full description of the Sanitary conditions etc. of the Public Elementary Schools in this district was given in the Report for 1932 (pages 125—126). All the Crowthorne Schools are now connected to the new sewer.

24. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

With regard to the matters mentioned under this heading in the previous year's Report.

(1) The water supply at Ralph's Ride has now been provided.

(2) There is a proposal to sewer Amen Corner (Binfield) and connect up to the Bracknell System as a less costly alternative to connecting with the Binfield System.

(3) The Sewerage Scheme for Winkfield is about to be commenced.

(4) A second Sanitary inspector has been appointed but the question of adequate clerical assistance as well as that of sufficient office accommodation are still outstanding (see para. 7).

Of late the want of a Public Sanitary Convenience in the village of Bracknell, which is now virtually a small town has been commented upon. The traffic, especially on Market Days (Thursdays), amply warrants such an installation and the matter should receive consideration.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

25. GENERAL INFORMATION.

Building by private enterprise continues to proceed with considerable activity in this district. The provision of such "urban" amenities as public water supply, sewerage, dry scavenging, gas and electricity, practically throughout the whole of the area, tends to encourage the building of better class houses, but there is still some difficulty in finding houses let at a rental within the means of the labouring class. During the year 210 plans were presented for approval including those for new dwellings, additions, alterations, improvements, drainage etc., and amounting in all to an estimated value of £104,585. There were three appeals to the Minister of Health on plans objected to by the Plans Committee but these were settled by the depositors accepting the suggestions made as to construction and position of the proposed buildings.

The following table indicates the number of cottages built in the various parishes of the district since 1903.

<i>Parish.</i>		1904–1933	1934	<i>Totals.</i>
Binfield	....	135	11	146
Crowthorne	....	183	6	189
Easthampstead	....	135	9	144
Sandhurst	....	326	46	372
Warfield	....	114	17	131
Winkfield	....	335	37	372
		<hr/> 1,228 <hr/>	<hr/> 126 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,354 <hr/>

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

Following is the record of House Inspection etc., done during the past year.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	613
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	799
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	479
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	492
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	119

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	74
--	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*A. *Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 8 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | 7 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | <i>Nil</i> |

C. *Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | <i>Nil</i> |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | <i>Nil</i> |

D. *Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | <i>Nil</i> |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | <i>Nil</i> |

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

27. MILK SUPPLY.

The estimated number of milch cows in this district is 1,026, occupying 69 cowsheds, and that of the whole county about 34,000. There are 45 wholesale producers and 25 retail producers on the Register in addition to 13 retail purveyors of milk, either roundsmen, shops or both. General improvement in the sanitary condition of cowsheds continues to be made, but the lime-washing required by the Order of 1926 is occasionally

neglected. As a reminder of this duty 20 informal notices were served and in one instance a new milk-cooler was installed in a cowshed, but promptly removed to a more suitable place after the next visit of the Sanitary Inspector.

Details with regard to these matters are as follows :—

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register :—

Wholesale Producers	....	....	....	....	45
Retail Producers	....	....	....	....	25
Retail Purveyors, including Milkshops	....	....	....	....	13

	<i>“ Certi- fied ”</i>	<i>Grade “ A ” (T.T.)</i>	<i>Grade “ A ”</i>	
No. of Producers licensed for	0	0	0	
„ „ Retailers „ „	1	3	0	
„ „ Distributors „ „	0	0	0	
„ „ Licenses granted for sale of Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	0

Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—

Discovered	....	....	....	....	....	20
Remedied	....	....	....	....	....	20

Contraventions of Public Health Acts :—

Discovered	....	....	....	....	....	1
Remedied	....	....	....	....	....	1
Number of Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	96

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

All the 10 slaughter-houses in this district are licensed slaughter-houses and are subject to annual renewal of license. There is one registered Knacker's Yard in connection with the Garth Kennels, near Bracknell. No exception can be taken to the condition and cleanliness of these premises.

There are 26 Bakehouses in this district, all reasonably well kept and in good condition. A few minor defects were dealt with by verbal notice.

29. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of samples of food, etc., taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act are given in the paragraph 9. No special work is undertaken with regard to nutrition.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

30. GENERAL INFORMATION.

Of the chief two notifiable diseases, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, the most satisfactory feature is the comparatively small number of cases notified, namely five of the former and 34 of the latter. During the previous five years the number of cases notified annually was respectively 16 and 45. The cases mostly occurred singly and were fairly evenly distributed throughout the year and throughout the district so that there was nothing in the nature of an outbreak. The same remarks apply to the five cases of Erysipelas which mostly affected elderly people, and in no instance was there more than one case in the household. Judging by the number notified viz., 25 cases, primary pneumonia was more prevalent than usual, that being about double the annual number, but no great stress can be laid on the notification figures as this disease is not notified with the same regularity as the others.

With the exception of Tuberculosis, which is dealt with separately, the four diseases (Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas and Pneumonia) were the only representatives in this district of the long list of notifiable diseases. Further details are given in the tables that follow in paragraph 33.

With regard to the non-notifiable infectious diseases, it is usual to take as an index of their prevalence the returns made by the Head Teachers of the Schools, a summary of which is set out below. Of these, Measles and German Measles occupy a prominent place during the months of April and May, while

Whooping-cough was fairly prevalent in the earlier months of the year. The remaining diseases were either so few in number or so irregularly distributed that no cogent comment can be made upon their appearance.

31. DISINFECTION.

Disinfection by spraying is carried out as a routine practice after a case of a notifiable infectious disease and occasionally after other diseases such as Cancer upon request.

32. PESTS.

There has been no call for special action in regard to animal or insect pests during the year now under review.

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following tables give the chief statistics relating to these diseases.

TABLE I.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR, 1934. (other than Tuberculosis).

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Total Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	5	4	0
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Erysipelas	5	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	0	0	0
Pneumonia	25	0	3
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	34	28	0
Smallpox	0	0	0

TABLE II.
LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE
YEARS 1930—1934.

<i>Disease.</i>	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934
Diphtheria	28	17	8	14	5
Encephalitis Lethargica..	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	1	1	0	0	0
Erysipelas	2	5	2	3	5
Malaria	0	1	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	0	1	0
Pneumonia	8	11	11	21	25
Poliomyelitis	0	2	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever ..	0	0	1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	0	0	2	1	0
Scarlet Fever	26	55	59	56	34
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1934.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Ascot Heath C.E. Boys	96	German Measles	May	10
Ascot Heath C.E. Girls	76	Scarlet Fever	April	1
		Measles	June	15
		German Measles	April	2
		Whooping Cough	April	4
Ascot Heath Infants	51	Measles	May	27
		German Measles	May	3
		Whooping Cough	April, May	13
		Impetigo	October	1
Binfield C.E. Mixed	165	Chicken-pox	May	12
		Impetigo	October	3
Binfield Junior	40	Scarlet Fever	April	1
		Measles	April, May	7
		Chicken Pox	May, July	3
		Cold	July	5
Bracknell Council	164	Impetigo	Jan., October	2
		Measles	April, May	42
		German Measles	May	1
		Chicken-Pox	December	1
		Whooping Cough	Feb.	1
Crowthorne C.E.	196	Measles	April, May	6
		Impetigo	April	1
		Chicken-pox	April	1

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Crowthorne Infants	59	Measles	April, May June	23
		Ringworm	May	1
		Chicken-Pox	June	1
Crowthorne Broadmoor	90	Scarlet Fever	March, Oct.	4
		Measles	April, May	33
Easthampstead Mixed (C.E.)	61	Cold	March, June	20
		Whooping Cough	March, April, June, July	27
		Influenza	March	4
		Bronchitis	March	1
		Anæmia	March	1
		Tonsilitis	March	1
		Abdominal pains	March	1
		Impetigo	April	1
		Ulcerated Throat	April	1
		Measles	June, July, Aug.	55
		General Debility	June	1
Priestwood Infants	96	Scarlet Fever	Jan.	12
		Impetigo	Jan., Feb., April, May, Oct.	17
		Whooping Cough	Jan., Feb., Dec.	18
		Ringworm	March	1
		German Measles	April	1
		Measles	May, June, July	47
Priestwood Mixed	181	Scarlet Fever	Jan.	12
		Whooping Cough	Jan.	1
Sandhurst C.E.	76	Diphtheria	April	4
Sandhurst Methodist	104	Measles	May	12
Warfield	125	Scarlet Fever	Feb.	1
		Whooping Cough	Feb.	14
		Measles	Sept.	2
Winkfield Cranbourne C.	186	Measles	March, April	11
		Impetigo	March	11
		Whooping Cough	March, April	8
		German Measles	March, April	11

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Sec. 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution).

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 — 5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 15	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
15 — 25	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
25 — 35	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
35 — 45	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 — 55	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
55 — 65	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 and over	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Totals	7	6	1	2	4	2	..	1

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases = 28.28

35. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past ten years is 1.43 and for the present year the net cancer deaths number males, 9; females, 13; total, 22, which is equivalent to a rate of 1.15 per 1,000. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There were no notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

Cases of the other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were entirely absent during the year 1934.

Windsor Rural Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	8,655
Population (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	9,868
Population (estimated for 1934)	..	..	..	..	..	9,590
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	2,099
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	2,191
Rateable Value (1935)	..	..	..	..	..	£111,519
Sum represented by a penny rate (1935)	..	..	..	..	..	£433
Outstanding loans (1935) Housing	..	..	..	..	..	£54,157
„ „ „ All other	..	..	..	..	..	£132,370

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1934.

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live	{	Legitimate	113	62	51	12.72
Births		Illegitimate	9	6	3	
						<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
						<i>total births.</i>
Still Births	..	..	11	7	4	82.71
						<i>Death Rate.</i>
Deaths	..	..	113	53	60	11.78
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions,						
hospitals and nursing homes : 30.97.						

				<i>Rate per 1,000 total births.</i>	
Number of women dying in, or in con- sequence of Child- birth 	}	from Puerperal Sepsis	<i>Nil</i>	0.00	
		from other Puerperal	<i>Nil</i>	0.00	
		causes 			
Total 			<hr/> <i>Nil</i> <hr/>	<hr/> 0.00 <hr/>	

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	49.18
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				35.40
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....			222.22
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	....	....	....	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....	....	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	....	....	....	<i>Nil</i>

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population for Windsor Rural District, mid-year 1934 is 9,590. Statistics relating to previous years are as follows :—

Population enumerated in Census,	1901	....	8,103*
„ „ „ „	1911	....	9,014*
„ „ „ „	1921	....	9,690
„ „ „ „	1931	....	9,868
„ estimated for mid-year	1932	....	9,802
„ „ „ „	1933	....	9,667
„ „ „ „	1934	....	9,590

* Exclusive of the Parish of Clewer Without which was incorporated with the Borough of Windsor on the 9th day of November, 1920.

4. BIRTHS.

In the year 1934 the net number of births attributed to this district is 122 of which 9, i.e. 7.38 per cent., are illegitimate. In addition there were 11 still births,

Based on the estimated population of 9,590 this gives a birth rate of 12.72. For the previous year the figures are :— Total Births, 134, Birth Rate 13.86. The average Birth Rate for the past ten years is 13.40.

The Births registered locally were :—

				<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males	....	....	....	16	2
Females		....	....	13	2
				—	—
Total	....	....	....	29	4
				Grand total	33

Corrected for residents outside the District and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

				<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males	....	....	....	62	6
Females		....	....	51	3
				—	—
Total	....	....	....	113	9
				Grand total	122

5. DEATHS.

At the end of this paragraph a table is given showing the gross number of deaths registered locally and the same corrected for residents and non-residents, from which it will be seen that the net number attributed to this district for 1934 is 113. Taking the estimated population as 9,590 the Death Rate works out at 11.78 per 1,000. In the previous year there were 116 deaths and the Death Rate 12.00, the average for the past ten years being 10.35.

The correcting factor as supplied by the Registrar General for this district and explained in his Memorandum in the Appendix is : 0.84, the Comparative Death Rate is therefore : $11.78 \times 0.84 = 9.90$,

The principal causes of death with the corresponding figures in brackets for 1933 are :—

Cancer, 18 (9) ; Heart Disease, 21 (20) ; Respiratory Diseases (Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc.), 12 (10) ; Diseases of the Blood Vessels (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage), 12 (23) ; Influenza, 0 (6) ; Tuberculosis (all forms), 7 (10) ; all other Infectious Diseases, 1 (1) ; Suicide 0 (0) ; other forms of Violence (accidents etc.), 5 (5).

The following is abstracted from the Death Returns for the year 1934 :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Gross number of deaths registered in the District	70	82	152
<i>Plus</i> inward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> residents dying elsewhere	15	20	35
<i>Minus</i> outward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> , non-residents dying in the District	32	42	74
Net number of Deaths	53	60	113
Deaths in Institutions	....	....	35
Inquests	....	....	3
Uncertified	....	....	<i>Nil</i>

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

As in previous years Infant mortality in Windsor Rural District is remarkably low : out of a net total of 122 live births, there were only 6 deaths, which is identical in all respects with that of the preceding year, in addition there were 11 still births. The respective rates work out as follow :

All Infants per 1,000 live births	....	49.18
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	....	35.40
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	222.22
Still births per 1,000 total (live and still) births	....	82.71
Infant Mortality rate (average for past ten years)	....	43.37

The cause of and age at, death of the infants referred to are set out in the following table :

Causes of Death.	under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total.
Pneumonia ..	..	.		..	..	1	...		1
Prematurity ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	2
Congenital Debility	1	1	...	..	...	..	.	...	2
Meningitis ....	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	.	1
Total ...	2	2	.	..	...	1	1	...	6

SECTION B.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

There is one full-time Sanitary Inspector for this District. The office of Building Surveyor is held separately. Office accommodation and clerical assistance are not provided but a telephone is installed at the Sanitary Inspector's residence. A list of the Consultants, Laboratories and other Institutions connected with the Public Health Service and available for this district is given in the Preface.

8. HOME NURSING.

This is carried out by the local nursing associations, of which there are two, one at Ascot for the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale and one at Old Windsor for the parish of that name. Details of these are given in the List in the Preface.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The scheme by which local medical practitioners may submit pathological and other specimens for laboratory examination is described under an appropriate heading in the Preface.

The following specimens were sent by the Medical Practitioners for examination by the Clinical Research Association, London, during the year.

<i>Material.</i>		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	....	0	19	19
Sputum for Tubercle	....	0	5	5
Blood for Typhoid	....	0	0	0
Other Specimens	....	0	0	0
		—	—	—
		0	24	24
		—	—	—

Under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts the following official samples were taken by the Police and submitted to the County Analyst.

Butter, Fresh	....	1	Cream, Fresh	....	2
Margarine	....	1	*Milk	....	21

*Two samples were low in fat.

10. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

This remains the same as given in full in the corresponding paragraph of the Survey Report for 1930, pp. 164–167.

11. HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES.

Apart from private nursing homes the General Hospitals, etc., available for the inhabitants of this district include King Edward VII Hospital (General), Royal Victoria Cottage Hospital, South Ascot (General), Borough Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead (Infectious Diseases).

The Joint Smallpox Hospital at the Ham (Old Windsor) is now obsolete but provision is made under the Berks County Council Scheme for admission of cases to the new Smallpox Hospital which has been established at Reading.

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There is no local ambulance. For the removal of patients the ambulance belonging to the Hospital to which the patient is to be removed is employed.

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Infant Welfare Centres (Voluntary) are held at St. Michael's House, Ascot and the Cordes Hall, Sunninghill (see List in Preface for particulars). Other clinics and treatment centres held in Windsor Borough are available for patients from this district.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

The mains of the South West Suburban Water Company extend throughout the whole of this district, there being only some thirty houses supplied by private wells. Dwelling houses on Crown land in the parish of Old Windsor are supplied independently by the Crown Water Mains. There has been no shortage or restriction of the water supply during the year.

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Surface water drainage in this district is confined to ditches and natural water courses.

The parish of Old Windsor is not sewered but cesspools and Earth Closets (or Pail) are emptied by the District Council's employees.

The whole of the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale, including the village of Ascot is sewered, as described in the Survey Report for 1930 (pp. 170-171), and in the Report for 1932 at page 142.

Supplementary to these descriptions of the Sewage Scheme, is the following Report by Mr. E. J. Toy, Works Manager and Sanitary Superintendent.

THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Thirty additional houses were connected to the main sewers in 1934, and the total quantity of sewage dealt with during the year amounted to 74,704,119 gallons. This was about five millions less than during the previous year, the

decrease being due to restrictions in the use of water, and also to the exceptionally low rainfall. According to the records taken at the Pumping Station this latter only amounted to 16.70 inches for the first eleven months, but December's 5.62 inches brought the total for the year up to 22.32.

The system of gas engines and pumping plant installed ten years ago continues to prove very economical, and only 54 tons of anthracite were consumed during the 7,420 hours that the gas plant was working, so that for every pennyworth of coal used 2,256 gallons of sewage were forced $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles and lifted 120 feet. Under the supervision of Mr. C. Castle and his staff the whole of the buildings and machinery are kept in such first-class condition that the makers of the pumps use the Blacknest station as their "show place" to prospective customers.

At the outfall works Mr. F. Wallace continues to secure a first-class effluent, to the complete satisfaction of the Thames Conservators. By the contract for £7,355 placed with Messrs. Hassey, Egan and Pickmere of Birmingham in 1933 the works have been enlarged until they are now capable of dealing with the sewage from a population of 9,000. The additions, which were completed in July 1934 include the provision of a concrete balancing tank holding 50,000 gallons by means of which the flow of sewage to the works can be kept at a constant rate, the provision of a third 90-foot diameter sprinkler filter and a third humus tank, and the installation of a dozen clinker sludge-drying beds. As the total population now served by the works is only about 7,000 it will be seen that ample provision has been made for any increase likely to take place for some years to come.

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

A description of the principal water courses in this district was given in the Report for 1932 (page 143) and need not be repeated. There have been no complaints as to pollution.

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the past year 44 Water Closets and 2 Earth Closets (Pail) were provided in connection with new houses, and 4 Earth (Pail) Closets and one Water Closet were abolished in connection with demolition etc. under the Housing Acts. The position at the end of 1934 as nearly as can be ascertained is :—

Water Closets	....	....	....	....	2,104
Earth (Pail) Closets	....	....	....	....	179
Privy Pits	....	....	....	....	7

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The whole of the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale, including the village of Ascot is now sewered. (See Survey Report 1930, pp. 171–172).

There are still a few cesspools and Earth (Pail) Closets attached to houses in these two parishes in localities where, for various reasons the public sewer is not available. These are emptied by the Council's employees.

The parish of Old Windsor is not sewered but cesspools and Earth (Pail) closets are emptied by the employees of the Council.

Dry scavenging, i.e. removal of dry household refuse, is in operation throughout all the parishes of this district. The method of disposal is by layering and covering with soil in waste places.

Details of the work done in this connection in the parish of Old Windsor have been kindly supplied by Mr. W. J. Duley of 24 Sheet Street, Windsor, who is in charge of the work.

OLD WINDSOR SANITATION.

RETURN OF WORK EXECUTED FOR YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31ST, 1934.

CESSPOOLS.

No. emptied : 1,246. Contents removed : 1,106,750 gallons.

NIGHT PAILS.

660 pails of soil removed during the year (55 Cottages visited weekly). All pails are disinfected.

DRY REFUSE.

245 tons collected during the year, and all bins disinfected.

In consequence of the increase of new houses which are all equipped with baths the work is getting beyond my staff, I am afraid the Council must re-arrange matters.

My staff are good men and very willing, but are overworked, and I have to put them on overtime to cope with matters.

(Signed) W. J. DULEY.

Upon wet and dry scavenging in the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale Mr. E. J. Toy of "Mascal," Ascot, reports as follows :—

WET SCAVENGING.

No. of cesspools emptied at Ascot, Sunninghill and Sunningdale during 1934	....	....	....	....	204
No. of loads of approx. 1,000 gallons each removed from same	....	....	....	....	284
Weekly average of pail closets removed	....	....	....	....	12
Cost of wet scavenging	....	....	....	....	£430
Cost of dry ditto	.....	....	....	....	£1,195

There was a considerable increase in the cost of wet scavenging during 1934 owing to a rise in motor taxation from £60 to £90 for the cesspool emptier, and an expenditure of £126 for its conversion from solid to pneumatic tyres. In addition to the emptying of cesspools the emptier is used for the weekly flushing of the sewers, for which it is eminently suitable. The amount of £430 for wet scavenging includes the expense of emptying certain cesspools that are outside the district, for which over £60 was paid to the Council.

DRY SCAVENGING.

By the end of 1934 the large area of low-lying swampy ground on the west of the Brockenhurst Road at South Ascot had all been filled in with the dry scavenging from the district.

The method adopted for its disposal, namely that of layering and covering has proved to be completely satisfactory. Early in 1935 the tip was transferred to similar land on the opposite side of the road.

(Signed) Edmund J. TOY.

19. SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following is the Report of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. E. A. Burch) for the year ended 31st December, 1933 :—
To Dr. J. J. Paterson,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

Following is a summary report of work carried out during the year 1934 :—

SANITARY INSPECTION.—Visits of inspection were paid as follows :—

Inspections and re-inspections of dwelling-houses					
under the Public Health and Housing Acts	....				860
Inspections of Factories and Workshops, including					
Bakeries	....	....	....	....	37
„ „ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	....				43
„ „ Slaughter-houses, Butchers' Shops, etc.					281
„ „ Tents, Vans and Sheds....	....	....	....		11
„ „ Sanitary Arrangements of Schools	....				4
„ in connection with Infectious Diseases	....				71
					<hr/>
					1,307
					<hr/>

NOTICES.—Notices were served as under :—

Housing Act, 1930, Section 17	....	....	....	1
„ „ „ „ 19	....	....	....	1
Public Health Act, 1875, Section 94		....	....	4
Informal Notices	....	....	....	191
				<hr/>
				197
				<hr/>

With regard to the first-named Notice, the owner of the property concerned elected to close the house rather than execute the required repairs. In the second case the Demolition Order had not been obeyed by the end of the year, the time limit not having arrived. All the Informal Notices were complied with.

NUISANCES.—Nuisances or defects were met with as follows :—

DRAINAGE :

Choked drains	....	....	....	....	....	3
Defective or insufficient drains	....	....	....	....	....	8
Defective Soil Ventilation pipes	....	....	....	....	....	3
Defective Manhole covers	....	....	....	....	....	4
Defective or choked gutters and downspouts	....	....	....	....	....	18
Insufficient cesspools	....	....	....	....	....	1
Defective Water Closets	....	....	....	....	....	8
Defective Pail Closets	....	....	....	....	....	3
Defective Sinks	8
Defective Sink waste pipes	5

WATER SUPPLY :

Insufficient Water Supply	2
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VENTILATION :

Broken sash cords	21
Defective windows	25
Fixed sashes	4

ROOFS :

Defective House Roofs	14
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WALLS :

Defective brickwork	22
Broken plastering	19
Dampness of walls	15
Broken or insufficient air bricks	14

PAVING :

Defective yard surfaces	1
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FLOORS :

Defective room flooring	22
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Damp floors	3
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STAIRS :

Defective treads and risers	2
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CEILINGS :

Broken and sagging ceilings	3
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STOVES :

Defective cooking stoves	13
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Defective heating stoves	8
--------------------------	------	------	------	---

CLEANLINESS :

Dirty walls and ceilings	33
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Defective wash boilers	5
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Uncleanly keeping of animals	1
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Verminous conditions	2
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OVERCROWDING :

Overcrowded houses	5
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HOUSE REFUSE :

Broken or insufficient Ash Bins	25
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OUTBUILDINGS :

Defective fuel stores	1
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VARIOUS DEFECTS	42
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HOUSING.

At North Ascot, some stables were found to be in use as dwellings, being occupied by two families. The premises were quite unsuitable. Preliminary notices to the owner and tenants had the desired effect. Two dilapidated cottages in the "Horse & Groom" yard at Ascot, were the subject of correspondence with the owners, the outcome being demolition. A cottage at Sunninghill, compulsorily closed several years since, had become dangerous. The owner acceded to a request for demolition. Notice was served under Section 17 of the Housing Act 1930 requiring extensive repairs to a house at Sunninghill. The owner decided it was not worth while to

repair, and the premises have been closed. In another case at Sunninghill, a Demolition Order was served. The time limit had not expired by the end of the year.

Forty-six new houses were erected during 1934.

Other particulars will be found elsewhere under "Housing Statistics." Overcrowding was discovered in 5 houses. Four of these cases were satisfactorily dealt with. The fifth is connected with the Demolition Order referred to above.

WATER SUPPLY.

Samples were taken as usual during the months of June and December, of water from the mains of the South West Suburban Water Company. Reports on the examination of such samples concluded as follows :—

JUNE SAMPLES :

Bacteriological.—"The water is of excellent quality, and free from any trace of contamination."

Chemical.—"This is a sample of very good quality."

DECEMBER SAMPLES :

Bacteriological.—The same as June sample above.

Chemical.—"These figures are not quite up to the usual standard ; but this is probably due to recent floods."

MILK SUPPLY.

Forty-three inspections were made of premises concerned with the production and distribution of Milk. Further particulars will be found under the heading : "Dairies, Cow-sheds and Milkshops."

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Two hundred and eighty-one visits were paid to Slaughter Houses, Butchers' Shops etc. In addition to the systematic inspections at registered slaughtering hours, 31 visits were paid in connection with occasional pig-killing by cottagers.

104 lbs. of Beef and 24 lbs. of Pork were voluntarily surrendered for destruction as unfit for human consumption. 18 visits were paid to Bakeries. Minor defects in Slaughter houses and Bakeries were attended to after verbal requests.

WORKSHOPS.

Thirty-seven inspections of Workshops were carried out and written notices were issued in two instances respecting want of cleanliness and defective Sanitary accommodation. These were complied with.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Customary enquiries were made concerning notified cases of Infectious Diseases. Disinfections were carried out as follows :—

After Scarlet Fever....	....	....	....	....	28
„ Diphtheria ....	....	....	....	....	1
„ Tuberculosis ....	....	....	....	....	3
Library Books ....	....	....	....	....	14

Fumigation was also effected after verminous conditions in two instances.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST A. BURCH,

Sanitary Inspector.

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES ETC.

22. RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

23. SCHOOLS.

There is nothing to add to the remarks under these headings which appeared in the Report for 1932 at page 149.

24. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICES.

At present there is nothing outstanding within the District that requires special attention.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

25. GENERAL INFORMATION.

In last year's Report (page 147) an interesting table (prepared by Mr. J. W. Elliott, District Accountant) was reproduced showing the proportion of houses of rateable values varying from £10 to over £50 in the several parishes and in the district as a whole. The table shows very clearly the grouping of large houses in the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale with a sprinkling of old cottage property of low rateable value, but comparatively little property of the kind usually described as "working-class." The reverse holds true for the parish of Old Windsor which is of quite a different type as compared with the other two parishes of the district.

Details of the work done under the Housing Acts and Public Health Acts in relation to housing are given in the next paragraph.

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	239
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	563
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	164
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	297
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	94

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	87
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*

A. *Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	....	1*
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	....	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		Nil

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	....	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	....	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		Nil

C. *Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	....	1†
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	....	Nil

D. *Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
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(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	<i>Nil</i>
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* The house in question was closed by the owner.

† Notice not expired at end of year.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

27. MILK.

The particulars relating to the production and sale of milk in this district are summarised below :—

Number on Registers :—

Wholesale Producers	....	....	....	....	4
Retail Producers	....	....	....	....	9
Retail Purveyors	....	....	....	....	13
Retailers (Milk Shops etc.)	....	....	....	....	8
	<i>“ Certified ”</i>		<i>“ Grade A ” T.T.</i>	<i>“ Grade A ”</i>	
No. of Producers licensed for	<i>Nil</i>		<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	
„ „ Retailers „ „	2		3	<i>Nil</i>	
„ „ Distributors „ „	<i>Nil</i>		<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	
„ „ Licenses granted for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	....				1
Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order 1926.					
Discovered	....	....	....	....	3
Remedied	....	....	....	....	3
Contraventions of Public Health Acts.					
Discovered	....	....	....	....	1
Remedied	....	....	....	....	1
Number of Inspections	....	....	....	....	43

Preliminary intimations as to the necessity for limewashing in 3 cases and as to defective drainage in another were promptly attended to. Speaking generally, the sheds and other dairy buildings are well maintained.

Of the 21 official samples of Milk taken by the Police under the Foods and Drugs Acts, two were found to be low in fat content.

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are 5 Registered Slaughterhouses and 18 Bakeries (none underground) in the district. All are well maintained and kept in good condition. The quantity of unsound meat voluntarily surrendered amounted to 104 lbs. of Beef and 24 lbs. of Pork.

29. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of the analysis of official samples of food etc., have already been stated in paragraph 9 on Laboratory work. The Routine samples of the public water supply (South West Suburban Company) proved uniformly satisfactory.

No special steps are taken to disseminate a knowledge of nutrition other than the instruction given at the Welfare Centres.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

30. GENERAL.

Of the notifiable infectious diseases Scarlet Fever presented the greatest number of cases, namely 25, of which 7 occurred in a large institution for children. In the previous year there were 62 cases and the annual average for the preceding five years is 31 so that 1934 was a comparatively light year. The same remark applies to Diphtheria for only two cases were notified and one of these was at the institute previously referred to. There were five cases of this disease in 1933 and the average annual number taken over a period of five years is 13. The other notifiable infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis which is dealt with separately were represented by five cases of Erysipelas, of which 4 were inmates of the Public Assistance Institution, 2 of Ophthalmia Neonatorum (one of which was at the Public Assistance Institution) and one of Puerperal Fever.

Comparative tables relating to these diseases are given below, also the list of infectious disease in schools.

31. DISINFECTION.

Disinfection is carried out after removal to hospital or recovery of a home-nursed case of any of the notifiable infectious diseases. Occasionally, upon request of the doctor in attendance or of the householder, similar disinfection is done after other diseases such as Cancer.

32. PESTS.

No action in regard to animal or insect pests was called for this year, with the exception of one case of bug infestation.

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following tables give the chief statistics relating to these diseases.

TABLE I.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR, 1934.
(*other than Tuberculosis*).

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	2(1)	2	0
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid) ..	0	0	0
Erysipelas	5(4)	4	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2(1)	1	0
Pneumonia	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	25(7)	21	0
Smallpox	0	0	0

The figures in brackets () indicate cases which occurred at a private institution, they are included in the totals given.

TABLE II.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1930—1934.

<i>Disease.</i>	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Diphtheria	23	9	4	5	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	1	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	0	0	0	1	0
Erysipelas	9	3	3	3	5
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	1	1	0	2
Pneumonia	5	9	5	6	0
Poliomyelitis	1	2	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	1	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	10	16	18	62	25
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1934.

The following is a summary of the diseases affecting school children as obtained from returns sent to the County Medical Officer by the Head Teachers :

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Old Windsor Mixed	143	Diphtheria	Oct.	1
		Measles	April, May, June	38
		German Measles	July	1
		Sore Throat	Oct.	1
Old Windsor Infants	50	Measles	May, June	20
Old Windsor (Windsor Park Royal)	53	Mumps	Jan.	1
		Measles	July	7
		Cough	June	21
		Br. Catarrh	June	1
Sunningdale Mixed	175	Scarlet Fever	Jan.	6
		Impetigo	Jan.	1
		Quinsey	Jan.	1
Sunningdale Infants	76	Scarlet Fever	Jan.	1
		Measles	June, July	42

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Sunninghill	228	Measles	July	21
Mixed		Mumps	July	6
		Chickenpox	Sept.	1
		Ringworm	Sept.	1
Sunninghill	83	Scarlet Fever	Oct.	1
Infants		Impetigo	March	2
		Mumps	March, June, July	20
		Measles	July, Aug.	30
		Chickenpox	Oct.	1
		Whooping Cough	Dec.	11
Sunninghill	16	Measles	May, June, July, Sept.	7
Cheapside				

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

The following table gives the required particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from all forms of that disease during 1934.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmon.			Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmon.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 yr.
1-5 "	1	..	..	..	1
5-15 "	1	..	..	..	..
15-25 "
25-35 "	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..
35-45 "	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
45-55 "
55-65 "	1	..	..	..
65 and over
Totals	1	2	..	2	2	3	..	1

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases=16.67

34. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past ten years is 1.26 and for the present year the net cancer deaths number males, 5, females, 13. Total 18 giving a rate of 1.88. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There were 2 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

None of the comparatively rare notifiable diseases occurred during the year except one case of Puerperal Fever.

Wokingham

Rural Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	40,828
Population (Census, 1931)	20,268
Population (estimated 1934)	22,423
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931) ..	5,219
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books, 31st March, 1935	6,783
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	5,322
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1935	£163,926
Sum represented by a penny rate (1935)	£653
Outstanding loans (31 /3 /35) Housing	£251,821
„ „ „ All other	£65,479

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1934.

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live Births	{ Legitimate	329	161	168	15.12
	{ Illegitimate	10	5	5	
					<i>Rate per 1,000 total births.</i>
Still Births		17	10	7	47.75
					<i>Death Rate.</i>
Deaths		266	141	125	11.86

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes, 31.20.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	{	from Puerperal Sepsis— <i>Nil</i>	
	{	from other Puerperal	
		causes	3

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 8.43.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	35.40
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	....			33.43
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....			100.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	....	....	....	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)		....	....	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			....	1

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year, and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

Remarks on the population of this District were included in the corresponding paragraph for the 1932 Report and need not be repeated.

The growth of population in past years may be gathered from the following figures.

The Census population in past years is as follows :—

Population enumerated in Census,	1901	....	14,386
„ „ „ „	1911	....	16,652
„ „ „ „	1921	....	18,469
„ „ „ „	1931	....	20,268
Estimated population at Mid-year	1932	....	20,760
„ „ „ „	1933	....	21,530
„ „ „ „	1934	....	22,423

On 1st April, 1934, by the Berks Review Order (1934) made under the Local Government Act (1929), a detached portion of the parish of Shinfield known as " Beech Hill " and situated in the parish of that name in Bradfield Rural District was transferred to that district. The portion so transferred was 187 acres in extent with a population of 15 persons.

4. BIRTHS.

The Births registered locally were :—

				<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males....	....	....	....	131	1
Females	....	....	....	139	1
				—	—
Total	....	....	....	270	2
				Grand total	.... 272

Corrected for residents outside the District and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

				<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males....	....	....	....	161	5
Females	....	....	....	168	5
				—	—
Total	....	....	....	329	10
				Grand total	.... 339

5. DEATHS.

The net deaths during 1934 shewn in the summary below, numbered 266 as compared with 282 in the previous year. Assuming the population to be 22,423 this gives a Death Rate of 11.86 per 1000 which compares with 13.10 for 1933 and the ten year average of 11.03.

The correcting factor as supplied by the Registrar General for this district and explained in his Memorandum in the Appendix is : 0.84. The Comparative Death Rate is therefore $11.86 \times 0.84 = 9.96$.

The chief causes of death, with the corresponding number for 1933 in brackets, are :—

Cancer, 38 (39) ; Heart Disease, 64 (44) ; Respiratory Diseases (Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc.), 32 (19) ; Diseases of the Blood Vessels (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage), 23 (32) ; Influenza, 3 (15) ; Tuberculosis (all forms), 12 (13) ; all other Infectious Diseases, 3 (5) ; Suicide, 4 (4) ; other forms of Violence (accidents etc.), 11 (13).

The following is a summary of the Death Returns for the past year.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Gross number of deaths registered in the district	90	83	173
<i>Plus</i> inward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> residents dying outside	55	47	102
<i>Minus</i> outward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> deaths of non-residents	4	5	9
Net number of deaths	141	125	266
Deaths in Institutions	....	....	.... 83
Inquests	....	....	.... 17
Uncertified	....	....	.... 4

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

Amongst the Infants under one year of age there were 12 deaths, as against 17 in the preceding year. These referred to 11 legitimate and 1 illegitimate Infants, in addition there were 17 still births. The respective rates work out as follow :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	.... 35.40
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			33.43
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			100.00
Still births per 1,000 total (live and still) births	....		47.75
Infant mortality rate (average for past ten years)	....		49.44

The cause of, and age at death of the infants referred to above are set out below.

Causes of Death.	under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Pneumonia	...	..	...	.	1	1	..	...	2
Prematurity	1	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	1
Congenital H'art D.	1	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	1
Gastro Enteritis	...	..	..	1	1	..	...	...	2
Convulsions	1	.	..	.	..	...	..	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Splenic Anaemia	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Oedema Neonator'm	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	1
Debility at Birth	1	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	1
Miliary Tuberculos'	...	...	...	..	1	.	...	...	1
Totals	4	1	..	1	3	1	..	2	12

SECTION B.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Considerable alterations have been made during the last year or two in the staff dealing with Public Health matters. As mentioned in the Report for 1932 (page 170) a new office was created by the appointment of an officer (and staff) to take control of the Council's Water, Sewerage and Scavenging Schemes throughout the district. The Sanitary Inspector has now been provided with an assistant (unqualified) and a whole-time junior clerk. The position now stands thus :—

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

One whole time Sanitary Inspector, one Assistant Sanitary Inspector (unqualified), one Junior Clerk.

ENGINEERING MANAGER'S OFFICE.

One whole-time Engineer who is responsible for the Council's Sewage Disposal Works, Wet and Dry Scavenging Schemes, and the Council's Water undertakings.

His staff comprises :—two temporary Engineering Assistants, two whole-time Clerks, one temporary Clerk.

The office of Building Surveyor is a separate appointment.

A list of the Laboratories, Consultants etc., available in this district is given in the Preface.

8. HOME NURSING.

Home Nursing in this area is carried out by the Local Nursing Associations, a list of which will be found in the Preface.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The arrangements for the examination of swabs, sputa, blood and other morbid materials are the same as for the other districts in the combination. A brief description of these facilities as well as a list of the Laboratories, Consultants etc., available for the work is given in the Preface.

For the convenience of Medical Practitioners practising in the western side of the district adjacent to Reading, swabs and other morbid specimens for examination may be sent to the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, to avoid delay in the post when the circumstances of the case are urgent.

The following swabs were examined and reported upon by the Clinical Research Association, London.

<i>Material.</i>		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	....	27	245	272
Sputum for Tubercle	....	1	0	1
Blood for Typhoid	....	0	4	4
Other Specimens	....	0	2	2
		—	—	—
		28	251	279
		—	—	—

The following were sent to the Pathological Department, Royal Berks Hospital, Reading :—

<i>Material.</i>		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	....	1	15	16

The official samples taken by the Police under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and submitted to the County Analyst comprised the following :—

Butter, Fresh	1	Lard	2	*Milk	37
---------------	---	------	---	-------	----

* (1) 8 per cent. deficient in non-fatty solids. Two other samples were low in non-fatty solids, one was poor in fat and two were of poor quality.

A special arrangement has been made with the Royal Institute of Public Health, 23 Queen Square, W.C.1, for the bacterial examination of private water supplies. The number of samples so submitted during the year was 68 of which 25 were reported upon as “good,” 11 as “passable,” and 32 as “bad.”

10. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

A list of the Adoptive Acts, Byelaws etc., in force in this district was given in the Survey Report for 1930, pages 164—167.

During the past year the following legislation has been made applicable to this Rural District, viz :—

Public Health Act, 1925, Sec. 39 (Notice of Intention to re-construct or alter drains) in the contributory places of Sonning and Wargrave.

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907, Sec. 34–36 inclusive, and 43–46 inclusive and Sec. 67, throughout the Rural District.

Public Health Act, 1925, Sec. 43, 46, 47 and 50.

The Council have revised their Bye-laws with regard to New Streets and Buildings, and the new series come into operation on the first day of June next.

11. HOSPITALS.

The Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, is the General Hospital which supplies the needs of this area, but occasionally patients are sent to the King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, or to the Special Hospitals in London.

The arrangements for the hospital accommodation of infectious diseases, including smallpox are described in the Preface.

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For patients, the ambulance attached to the hospitals mentioned in the previous paragraph is available and for road accidents, the Reading Ambulance Service can be called upon. There does not appear to be any need for a special ambulance for the district.

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

A “ Welfare Centre ” is held monthly at the Village Hall, Finchampstead and the Orthopædic and Tuberculosis Clinics held in Wokingham and Reading are available. Local Nursing Associations are established in the principal villages (for details, see list in Preface).

SECTION C.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of this district has been described in previous reports ; for details see Survey Report 1930, pages 195 to 199 ; Report for 1931, pages 145 to 146 ; Report for 1932, pages 163 to 165 and Report for 1933, page 161.

The Council now supply water in 14 out of the 16 parishes the district, mains being extended from the Wargrave Supply into the parish of Remenham during the year. The total number of new service connections made during the year are 566.

The Council obtained sanction to a loan of £5,600 for main extensions and other works, and these works are nearing completion consisting of 5 miles of mains and installation of boosting plant to supply high level area in the parish of Earley. In addition 2 miles of mains have been laid in different parts of the district to afford supplies for the development of estates where the builders have contributed or paid the cost of the work. Application has been granted for the raising of a loan of £2,175 for the laying of a 5in. main from the Arborfield Road to Spencers Wood, a distance of 2,865 yards. This main will enable a supply to be given to Spencers Wood and Swallowfield from the Council's own supply instead of purchasing from the Reading Corporation as formerly. The Council are proposing to install treatment and filtration plant at Arborfield, and this matter is now before the Ministry of Health for consideration.

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

As mentioned in last year's Report, the villages of Wargrave and Sonning are the only localities sewered at present, but a survey is now being made in connection with the proposed sewerage scheme for the parishes of Earley, Woodley, Winnersh and Twyford, which is considered necessary owing to the development of large estates in these areas. Meanwhile, cesspools are being emptied by vacuum tanks. Details of cesspool emptying are given in paragraph 18.

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The statement which appeared under this heading in the Survey Report for 1930 (page 199) still holds good. There has been no occasion for action under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act 1876 during the past year.

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The prevailing type of closet is the Water Closet drained to a cesspool or to a public sewer where available, as in the villages of Wargrave and Sonning. In the outlying parts of the district the Earth (Pail) Closet is the common form especially in connection with Rural Workers' cottages. In some of the newer bungalows and such-like a well advertised type of chemical closet is installed and answers satisfactorily so long as the instructions issued by the manufacturer are carried out.

Of the new houses erected on building estates practically all of them have Water Closets drained to cesspools.

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Council carry out the following services: refuse collection and disposal for the whole of the district; wet scavenging area comprising the parishes of Twyford, Winnersh, Wokingham Without, Woodley, Earley and part of the parish of Wargrave. These works are under the superintendence of Mr. E. A. Hoskins who has kindly supplied the following report.

DRY SCAVENGING.

This work continually increases owing to the extensive building development taking place throughout the district. The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on 5 sites in the area, and these appear quite satisfactory. The weekly collection area has been extended to the parishes of Earley and Woodley and recommendations have been made to the Council for a weekly collection in the Winnersh and Shinfield parishes. Thus half of the district has a weekly collection and the other

half a fortnightly collection. The following are details of the work done by the lorries employed on refuse collection :

	<i>J.B.</i>					
	<i>Morris.</i>	<i>Ford.</i>	<i>Freighter.</i>	<i>Dennis</i>	<i>Hired</i>	
					<i>Lorry.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
No. of days worked	243	170	29	20	46	508
„ „ miles travel- led ..	8,396	4,988	1,117	783	—	15,284
„ „ receptacles emptied	61,310	49,521	9,830	8,696	14,964	144,321
Cubic yards of re- fuse collected and disposed of	5,180	3,649	654	484	1,138	11,105
Gallons of Petrol used	1,098	860	175	106	227	2,466
Gallons of Lubri- cating Oil used	60½	31½	5½	½	11	109

WET SCAVENGING.

This work, which is already very extensive, has increased considerably during the year as will be seen by the following particulars of the number of cesspools emptied which amounts to 7,913 during the year. There are 4 petrol-driven vacuum tanks employed on this work, and in addition it has been necessary to hire similar vehicles from time to time in an endeavour to cope with the extra demands made on this service.

Disposal of the sewage from cesspools is a difficult matter if it is to be done without causing nuisance. Owing to building development it is difficult to obtain disposal sites, and the existing sites have been a matter of considerable concern owing to the nature of the soil not being suitable for this purpose. At the Coleman's Moor Site it has been necessary, owing to complaints from the Thames Conservancy authority to dispose of a quantity of sewage by means of tipping, into the Sonning Sewerage System, and undoubtedly steps will have to be taken to put this matter on a more satisfactory basis. An alternative site at Ruscombe has been obtained on trial for the cesspool sewage from Twyford but up to the moment it is not possible to say whether this will prove satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

As referred to in paragraph 15, there are only two existing sewage disposal works in the district, being situated at Wargrave and Sonning, and in both cases the Works are obsolete. The Council are having a survey made for the parishes of Winnersh, Woodley, Earley, Twyford and part of Sonning with a view to having a comprehensive sewerage scheme installed for these parishes, which will necessitate the reconstruction of the works at Wargrave and Sonning.

19. SANITARY INSPECTION.

The Report on Sanitary Inspection of the district as presented by the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. W. L. Longhurst) appears below.

Council Offices,
Barkham Road,
Wokingham.
April 4th, 1935.

Dr. James J. Paterson,
Medical Officer of Health,
Guildhall, Maidenhead.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour of presenting herewith my report of work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1934.

The total number of visits made during the year was 2,971 apportioned as follows :—

No. of visits in connection with infectious diseases	....	176
„ „ „ to dairy farms and dairies	....	250
„ „ „ in connection with water supply	....	521
„ „ „ to factories and workshops	....	61
„ „ „ to slaughter houses, butchers' shops etc.	....	647
„ „ „ to dwelling houses	....	855
„ „ „ to caravans, sheds etc.	....	8
„ „ „ to schools	....	15
„ „ „ to shops and cafes	....	8
„ „ „ in connection with taking samples of Grade		
„ „ „ „ A ” (T.T.) Milk for analysis	....	19
„ „ „ miscellaneous visits	....	411
„ „ „ complaints received and attended to	....	110
„ „ „ informal notices issued	....	316
„ „ „ „ „ complied with	....	239

Five fresh cases of overcrowding in dwelling-houses were discovered and seven cases were remedied.

The above figures include work carried out under the heading " Housing Statistics " which is submitted herewith on the prescribed form.

WATER SUPPLY.

Sixty-eight samples of water were taken from private wells in various parts of the district and were submitted to the Royal Institute of Public Health for bacteriological analysis.

Twenty-five samples were classified as good, 11 passable and 32 bad. Appropriate action has been taken in regard to the bad samples.

It was also found necessary to issue Statutory Notices for the provision of a proper supply of water to one Dairy Farm and to a house and dairy premises ; both Notices were complied with.

The Henley Regatta Committee were, upon request, again kind enough to have a temporary water supply laid on from the main to the public part of the course, for the convenience of Refreshment Caterers, occupiers of Caravans and the public generally. This action of the Committee was very much appreciated by all concerned.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In addition to the usual routine enquiries being made on the occurrence of a case of infectious disease, Terminal Disinfection was carried out at 57 houses during the year.

Number of School Exclusion Notices sent	34
--	------	----

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 13 Slaughter Houses in the district, 9 being licensed and 4 registered. One new licence has been granted during the year. These premises were frequently inspected and on the whole were kept in a clean condition.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Diseased and unsound meat was voluntarily surrendered for condemnation as follows :—

Beef. One head, 2 livers, 2 sets of offal, and 18 lbs. chilled Beef.

Pork. Three carcasses, 17 heads, 9 plucks, 23 livers and 1 hand of Pork.

ANTHRAX ORDER, 1928.

No notifications were received during the year under this Order.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1928.

Two notifications were received during the year respecting the slaughter of two cows which was carried out under the supervision of the Police.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are seventeen Retail Bakehouses in the district. Informal Notices were issued in respect of the following matters :—

Premises where limewashing was required	....	2
„ with other defects	....	1

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Particulars under this Order are as follows :—

Number of Wholesale Producers	....	86
„ „ Retail Producers....	....	61
„ „ Purveyors of Milk (only)	....	26
„ „ Premises where milk is produced	....	154

It was found necessary to issue 34 Informal Notices calling upon Cowkeepers and Dairymen to comply with the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order.

There are 4 farms producing Grade “ A ” (Tuberculin Tested) Milk viz. : The National Institute for research in Dairying, Shinfield ; Mr. A. T. Brown, Sandford Farm, Woodley ; Mr. C. E. S. Gillett, Randalls Farm, and Mrs. Howard Palmer, Honey Hill Farm, Wokingham Without ; and Mr. J. H. Cridlan, Remenham Farm, Remenham.

Three Dealers' Licences for the sale of Graded Milk were issued to Messrs. G. Wright & Son of Sonning (certified), Mr. F. Beard of Winnersh (Grade "A" (T.T.)), and Mr. W. W. Cox of Twyford (Grade "A" (T.T.)), and one Supplementary Licence for the sale of Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk to Messrs. Emerson & Channin of Reading.

In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Health 12 samples of Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk were taken at various periods of the year from Randalls Farm, Wokingham Without and delivered to the National Institute for Research in Dairying at Shinfield for analysis. All complied with the standard required.

Three informal samples of ordinary Milk were taken and submitted to a sedimentation test, two of which were not altogether satisfactory.

One Statutory Notice was issued under the Milk and Dairies Order.

HOUSING ACT, 1930, SEC. 19.

Two Cottages situated at Brookers Hill, Shinfield, scheduled as unfit and to be dealt with in 1935 were demolished in 1934, and a row of five Cottages situated at the City, Woodley, were repaired and made fit by the respective owners in anticipation of formal procedure.

Two cottages situated in Hogmoor Lane, Hurst, scheduled for 1934 were converted into one good dwelling after formal action under Sec. 19.

One undertaking was cancelled in respect of a cottage situated at Blacksmith's Corner, Woodley, the cottage having been rendered fit for habitation.

One undertaking under Sec. 19 was received and accepted by the Council in respect of four cottages situated at Hurst, to the effect that the property would be repaired to the satisfaction of the District Council, and the work was commenced during the year.

Undertakings were also received and accepted by the Council to the effect that 14 cottages would not be used for habitation until rendered fit and, with the exception of one cottage, all are now vacant.

Two Determining Orders were issued in respect of two cottages situated at Farley Hill, Swallowfield. The Closing Orders were made in 1923, the cottages having been vacant since that date.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

One cottage situated at Ruscombe was dealt with under this Act, the Council making a grant of £95 0s. 0d. in respect of this property.

Your Obedient Servant,
W. L. LONGHURST,
Sanitary Inspector.

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There was no need for any action to be taken with a view to the abatement of nuisance from smoke in this area.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.

There is only one instance of an "offensive trade" (Public Health Act 1875, Sec. 112) namely that of bone-boiling and fat recovery carried on in the district. The premises are situated in woodland remote from dwellings and no general nuisance is caused. With regard to other premises and occupations for which special control is exercised, these are confined to "gypsy encampments." They are well supervised and seldom give occasion for any complaint that can be dealt with under the powers possessed by the Local Authority. For further remarks on the subject see Report for 1932, page 175.

Owing to some large private estates coming into the market as building sites in the parishes of Woodley, Earley and Sonning, the erection of new houses by private enterprise has proceeded very rapidly and altogether 305 houses have been built or are in the course of erection, and at the time of the

preparation of this Report 9 further Lay-out Plans representing approximately 800 houses have been deposited. It is observed that only a small number are intended for occupation by the working classes, the great majority being built by speculative builders for sale and not for letting.

22. RAG FLOCKS ACTS (1911 AND 1928).

There is no occasion to apply these acts in this district.

23. SCHOOLS.

The condition of the public elementary schools in this area, with an account of the water supply and sanitary arrangements has already been given. See Survey Report 1930, page 198 and Report for 1932, pages 176–7.

24. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

The chief matters referred to from time to time under this heading have now been dealt with, namely clerical and other assistance for the Sanitary Inspector (see para. 7) and extension of scavenging schemes (see Engineering Manager's Report, paras. 15 and 18).

The question of extending the Council's water mains to certain outlying groups of houses is being considered.

Owing to the large amount of preparation work in regard to the proposed new sewerage scheme for the North District, it was not possible to consider further a Wet Scavenging scheme for the parish of Shinfield.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

25. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Council's programme for dealing with unfit houses was referred to in the corresponding paragraph of last year's Report (page 171). In spite of many difficulties encountered, it is being consistently pursued.

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

The following is the Statistical Schedule required by the Minister of Health in relation to inspection of dwelling-houses and action taken during the past year (1934).

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	172
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	326
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing and Consolidated Regulations, 1925	125
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	243
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	26
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	144

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	74
--	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*A. *Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners....	<i>Nil</i>
(b) By Local Authorities, in default of owners	<i>Nil</i>

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
- (a) By owners Nil
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

C. *Proceedings under the Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

D. *Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

27. MILK SUPPLY.

The practical impossibility of one Sanitary Inspector being able, amongst other duties, to exercise adequate supervision over the hundred and seventy odd premises where milk is sold or produced was referred to in last year's Report (page 173). The situation has been somewhat relieved by the appointment of an unqualified assistant (see para. 7) whose activities in other directions afford the Sanitary Inspector greater time to devote himself to the more specialised duties

in this connection, particularly in respect of "dirt in milk." For this purpose a suitable testing apparatus has been obtained and a few preliminary tests "on the spot" have shown the advisability of giving ocular demonstration of the dirt that gets into milk through inattention to the details of cleanliness which are constantly being advocated. In the coming year it is hoped to make further use of this method of ensuring more care in the handling of milk at its source. At the time of writing this report, no official information has been received as to the future policy with regard to the administration of Dairy Farms under the prepared Accredited Milk Schemes.

The state of the Register and statistical details relating thereto are shown in the tables which follow :—

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register :—

Wholesale Producers	....	....	....	....	86
Retail Producers	....	....	....	....	61
Retail Purveyors	....	....	....	....	26

	<i>Certi- fied</i>	<i>Grade A " (T.T.)</i>	<i>Grade " A "</i>
No. of Producers licensed for	<i>Nil</i>	5	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Retailers „ „	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Distributors „ „	1	3	<i>Nil</i>

(One Producer also retails his milk.)

„ „ Licenses granted for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	<i>Nil</i>
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Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—

Discovered	34
Remedied	26

Contraventions of Public Health Acts :—

Discovered	....	....	....	....	....	<i>Nil</i>
Remedied	....	....	....	....	....	<i>Nil</i>

Number of Inspections	252
-----------------------	------	------	------	------	------	-----

Number of samples of Grade " A " (T.T.) Milk submitted to the National Institute for Research in Dairying at Shinfield	12
--	------	------	------	------	------	----

Official samples of Milk taken by the Police and examined by the County Analyst numbered 37, of which one was below standard in non-fatty solids to the extent of 8 per cent, one was "poor in fat" and two were of "poor quality."

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are altogether 13 slaughterhouses in this district of which 4 are Registered and 9 Licensed. One new (small) slaughterhouse was erected and licensed during the year. They are all reasonably well kept and are inspected as frequently as possible having regard to the other demands on the Sanitary Inspector's time, in fact nearly six hundred and fifty visits were paid by him during the year to slaughterhouses and butchers' shops. Various parcels of unsound meat were surrendered voluntarily and these are enumerated in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (para. 19).

The problem presented by the conditions under which the cottagers' pig is slaughtered, and referred to in a previous report, although still unsolved, has not been raised in any acute form this year.

There are 17 Bakehouses (retail) in use in this district, some of them very old and ill-adapted with regard to modern standards, but on the whole they are kept in cleanly condition and only three formal notices were served during the year, namely 2 for limewashing overdue, and one for other sanitary defects.

29. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of samples of food etc., taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Acts are given in paragraph 9. No special work is undertaken in regard to nutrition.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

30. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The list of notifiable infectious diseases for this district is somewhat higher this year than usual, but that need not be regarded with alarm. Numerically, Scarlet Fever comes first

with 59 cases, the usual number being about 30. They occurred mostly in small groups during the first half of the year and were, to some extent, centred around Twyford and Winnersh, and there was also a small group of five in connection with a residential school.

The diphtheria cases numbered 23 as compared with 18 in the previous year and an average of 25 annually for the past five years. At least 8 of these were "carrier" cases, that is to say they were children infected with the germs but not actually suffering from the disease. As they were connected with a children's convalescent home they were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Maidenhead for safety. The other notifiable diseases included Pneumonia 10 cases, Erysipelas 4 cases, Paratyphoid 3, Polio-myelitis (Infant paralysis) 2, Polio-Encephalitis and Ophthalmia neonatorum of each 1 case.

With regard to the prevalence of non-notifiable infectious diseases, the chief source of information is from the weekly and special returns made by the Head Teachers of the Schools to the County Medical Officer. A classified summary of these returns for the past year is given in a subsequent paragraph. It will be seen from this list that the commoner infectious diseases affecting children were distributed irregularly throughout the year and that with the exception of measles, the numbers affected were comparatively small.

31. DISINFECTION.

As in the other districts terminal disinfection is carried out after a notifiable infectious disease and occasionally upon request after other diseases. A brief description of the process is given in the Preface.

32. PESTS.

No special action was called for in connection with animal or insect pests.

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following tables summarise the position in regard to notifiable and other infectious diseases during the year.

TABLE I.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR, 1934.
(other than Tuberculosis).

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	23(2)	17	0
Dysentery	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	3	2	0
Erysipelas	4	1	2
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	0	0
Pneumonia	10	0	1
Polio-encephalitis, Acute ..	1	0	0
Poliomyelitis	2	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	59	33	1
Smallpox	0	0	0

() indicate cases occurring in hospitals or institutions.

TABLE II.
LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE
YEARS 1930—1934.

<i>Disease.</i>	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Diphtheria	38	33	16	18	23
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	5	0	1	1	3
Erysipelas	1	0	0	3	4
Malaria	0	2	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	0	1	1
Pneumonia	5	8	6	8	10
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	2
Puerperal Fever ..	2	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	0	0	1	0
Scarlet Fever	28	12	27	34	59
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1934.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Earley	251	Scarlet Fever	July	1
		Diphtheria	July	1
		Ringworm	December	1
		Mumps	March, April	3
		Measles	June, July	39
		German Measles	March, June, Nov.	3
Finchampstead C.E.	90	Scarlet Fever	June	1
Finchampstead Nine Mile Ride	73	Diphtheria	Feb.	1
		Chickenpox	Jan.	2
		Impetigo	May	1
		Mumps	Feb., March	2
		Whooping cough	Mar., June, July	3
		German Measles	April, Sept.	4
Hurst, St. Nicholas, Boys	42	Measles	June, July	3
		Scarlet Fever	Jan.	1
		Impetigo	Jan.	1
Hurst, St. Nicholas, Girls	75	Measles	June, July	4
		Ringworm	Jan.	1
		Impetigo	Jan., June, Oct., Nov. Dec.	8
Newland, Abor- field and	119	Measles	September	2
		Measles	May, June	24
		Chickenpox	May	3
Barkham		Rash	June	4
Shinfield C.E.	122	Scarlet Fever	June	1
		Whooping Cough	March	1
		Impetigo	April	1
		Measles	May, June, July	20
Shinfield, Grazeley Parochial	78	German Measles	June	1
		Ringworm	December	2
		Scarlet Fever	Feb., Mar., April	19
		Impetigo	March, April	3
		Sore Throat	Feb., April	2

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Sonning, Girls and Infants	61	Measles	April, July	6
		Mumps	April	1
Swallowfield, Farley Hill C.	75	Chickenpox	April, May	18
Swallowfield, Lambs Lane C.	151	Whooping Cough	March, April	15
		Mumps	March, April, June	28
Swallowfield, Risely Common	99	Chickenpox	May	1
		Mumps	May	1
Twyford, Polehampton Boys	108	Scarlet Fever	Feb.	2
		Impetigo	Jan.	1
		Mumps	Jan., Feb.	6
		Measles	March, June	24
Twyford, Polehampton Girls and Infants	179	Scarlet Fever	Jan., Nov.	2
		Impetigo	Jan.	2
		Mumps	Jan., Feb., March	7
		Measles	March, April May, June	103
		Whooping Cough	June, Nov.	3
		Chickenpox	Dec.	7
Wargrave, Piggot Infants	43	Scarlet Fever	Feb.	1
		Impetigo	May	1
		Whooping Cough	Feb.	4
		Influenza	Feb.	6
Wargrave, Piggot Mixed	124	Whooping Cough	Sept.	1
		Impetigo	Sept.	1
Bearwood	154	Ringworm	Jan.	1
		Impetigo	June	1
		Measles	June	1
		Chickenpox	Dec.	8
Forest Road C.E., Woking- ham Without	50	Scarlet Fever	Feb.	1
		Measles	June, July	6
		German Measles	Feb.	1
		Tonsilitis	Feb.	1
		Chickenpox	March	1
Woodley C.E.	51	Diphtheria	Nov.	10
		Measles	June	13
Beech Hill C.E.	30	Whooping Cough	April, May	14
		Cold	Feb., April, May	12

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Sec. 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution).

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1 — 5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
5 — 15	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
15 — 25	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..
25 — 35	4	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
35 — 45	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
45 — 55	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
55 — 65	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
over 65	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
Totals	9	8	6	3	5	5	2	..

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases 16.67.

35. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past ten years is 1.57 and for the present year the net cancer deaths number, males, 16, females, 22, total, 38, giving a rate of 1.69. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There was only one notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year and no impairment of the eyesight resulted. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

Of the three cases of Enteric Fever notified, two were admitted to hospital. All three recovered.

One case of acute polio-encephalitis and two of polio-myelitis were successfully nursed at home.

APPENDIX.

Containing :—

Extracts from Memoranda issued by the Registrar General on the Statistics for 1934.

Population of Districts and Parishes (Census 1931).

Alterations of Boundaries of Districts.

General, Vital and Mortal Statistics (from Report of Registrar General).

Comparative Mortality Statistics for Districts, Supplied by County Medical Officer.

Table showing Case-rate per 1000 population of the principal infectious diseases for each district.

Table shewing Maternal Mortality for each district and Country as a whole.

Tables showing Causes of Death, etc., for East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

Tables giving particulars of Factories, Workshops, etc., for each district.

EXTRACTS FROM MEMORANDA ISSUED BY THE
REGISTRAR GENERAL ON THE STATISTICS FOR
THE YEAR 1934.

I. MAIDENHEAD U.D.

Simple Change of Boundary.

The statistics of births, deaths and notifiable diseases supplied for the calendar year in respect of the above-named area are composite figures combining the records for the first portion of the year prior to the date of change with those for the altered area for the remaining portion of the year.

The normal mid 1934 estimate of population for the area as now constituted is 23,050 but, for use with the composite statistics now supplied, a working population figure, modified to take account of the fact that the records do not wholly relate to the entire year, has been provided on S.D. 30, viz., 21,707.

II. COOKHAM U.D.

The normal mid 1934 estimate of population for this area as now constituted is 10,250 but, for use with the composite statistics now supplied, a working population figure, modified to take account of the fact that the records do not wholly relate to the entire year, has been provided on S.D. 30, viz., 11,593.

III. WOKINGHAM R.D.

The normal mid 1934 estimate of population for this area as now constituted is 22,420 but, for use with the composite statistics now supplied, a working population figure, modified to take account of the fact that the records do not wholly relate to the entire year, has been provided on S.D. 30, viz., 22,423.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

The annual distribution of his returns of births and deaths for the past year affords the Registrar-General an opportunity of directing the attention of Medical Officers of Health and others using the returns to some points upon which experience has shown that misunderstandings arise.

1.—The numbers of live births, stillbirths and deaths are those REGISTERED (but excluding re-registrations) during the calendar year (*i.e.* 1ST JAN.—31ST DEC., INCLUSIVE) and are corrected for inward and outward transfers. They will differ, therefore, from uncorrected figures compiled locally either for the calendar year or for a period of fifty-two weeks.

2.—The deaths are classified under the headings given in the Abridged List of Causes, as used in England and Wales and Northern Ireland (see page XXIV of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death—1931). The attention of Medical Officers is drawn to the “Rules for the selection of one from two or more jointly stated causes of death” which appears on page XXVIII of the Manual. The classification of some deaths is modified in the light of fuller information obtained from the certifying practitioner in response to special inquiries, the principal subjects of these enquiries being indicated in a table published in the annual reports of the Registrar-General. This possible source of discrepancy between the returns of the Registrar-General and those compiled locally should be borne in mind particularly in regard to the causes of death dealt with in that table.

3.—If a serious discrepancy is discovered between any of the figures above referred to and those compiled locally it should be brought to the notice of the Registrar-General *immediately*. Every effort will then be made to

clear up any points of serious difference but after the lapse of a *fortnight from the date of the receipt of this memorandum*, the work of machine tabulation in this Department will be so far advanced that any desired alteration of the figures will be impracticable.

4.—In addition to the returns above-mentioned, a slip is enclosed shewing the numbers of cases of certain infectious diseases in the district notified during the 52 weeks ended 29th December, 1934. The case rates of these diseases for England and Wales, per 1,000 population are as follows :—Smallpox, 0.004 ; Scarlet Fever, 3.76 ; Diphtheria, 1.70 ; Enteric Fever, 0.03 ; Puerperal Fever, 0.06 ; Puerperal Pyrexia, 0.15, and Erysipelas, 0.51. The rates for Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are better expressed in relation to the number of births registered rather than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rates are :—Puerperal Fever, 4.0, and Puerperal Pyrexia, 9.6 per 1,000 total births (*i.e.* live and stillbirths) registered during the year.

5.—The estimated populations to mid-year 1934 for the several Districts are :—

Maidenhead Urban	....	....	21,707
Wokingham Urban	....	....	7,600
Cookham Rural	....	....	11,593
Easthampstead Rural	....	....	19,170
Windsor Rural	....	....	9,590
Wokingham Rural	....	....	22,423
Total			92,083

V. MEMORANDUM ON COMPARABILITY FACTOR.

The Registrar General has supplied the following Comparability Factors (C.F.) for the several Districts :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>C.F.</i>
Maidenhead Urban	{ 0.86 before 1 / 4 / 34
	{ 0.88 after ,,
Wokingham Urban	0.72

<i>District.</i>				<i>C.F.</i>
Cookham Rural	....	....	....	{ 0.90 before 1 /4 /34
				{ 0.88 after „
Easthampstead Rural	....	....	....	0.87
Windsor Rural	....	....	....	0.84
Wokingham Rural	....	....	....	{ 0.84 before 1 /4 /34
				{ 0.84 after „

These are the factors by which the crude death rate of each area should be multiplied in order to make it comparable, from a mortality point of view, with the crude death rate of the country as a whole or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death rate of which should be similarly modified with its own factor for the purpose.

The factor differs in application from the standardizing factors supplied in respect of earlier periods and the following memorandum should, therefore, be carefully read and understood.

If the populations of all areas were similarly constituted as regards the proportions of their sex and age group components, their crude death rates (deaths per 1,000 population) could be accepted as valid comparative measures of the mortalities experienced by the several populations.

In practice, however, populations are not thus similarly constituted and their crude death rates fail as true comparative mortality indexes in that their variations are not due to mortality alone but arise also from differences in their population constitution, the two elements being combined in indistinguishable proportions. In order to isolate the mortality factor it is first necessary to identify and remove the population variable.

One of the methods commonly adopted for this purpose is to select a set of mortality sex-age rates as a standard and to ascertain the hypothetical population death rates yielded by applying the standard mortality to the appropriate sex-age sections of the populations under review ; variations in the hypothetical death rates thus produced can only arise from

differences in population constitutions and they thus provide a means of assessing the extent to which the ordinary crude death rates should be modified in order to provide a valid mortality comparison as between one population and another.

For the present purpose, the average mortality rates experienced in England and Wales during the three years 1930-2 divided into 11 sex-age groups have been adopted as the standard and have been applied to the corresponding sex-age groups in the 1931 census population of every Borough, Urban District and Rural District in the country. The adjusting factor now supplied in respect of a given area represents the ratio of the resulting death rate for the national 1931 census population to the similarly obtained hypothetical death rate for the said area. The factor may be said to represent the population handicap to be applied to the area and, when multiplied by the crude death rate experienced in the area, modifies the latter so as to make it comparable with the crude death rate for the country as a whole or with the similarly adjusted death rate for any other area. Strictly, the adjusting factor applies only to death rates experienced in the year 1931 on which the several population handicaps have been measured, but population constitutions change relatively slowly, and save in exceptional circumstances, the 1931 factor may be used for practical purposes until fresh population constitutions are available from the next census.

The utilization of the adjusting factor may be illustrated by applying it to Bournemouth County Borough and Dagenham Urban District as examples of somewhat extreme types of population.

	<i>Bournemouth</i> <i>C.B.</i>	<i>Dagenham</i> <i>U.D.</i>
1933 deaths 	1,618	622
1933 estimated population	115,200	95,550
1933 crude death rate 	14.0	6.5
<hr/>		
C.F. 	0.75	1.53
1933 adjusted death rate	10.5	9.9
<hr/>		

	<i>Bournemouth</i>	<i>Dagenham</i>
Ratio to national crude death rate in 1933 (viz : 12.3) of :		
Local crude death rate	1.14	.53
Local adjusted death rate	.85	.80

Thus, whereas by the crude death rate comparison the mortality of Bournemouth in 1933 appears to be 14 per cent. *above* the national average, by the adjusted comparison it is seen to be 15 per cent. *below*; the apparent excess in the first comparison being nothing more than a reflection of the elderly nature of the Bournemouth population.

Again, the comparatively youthful nature of the Dagenham population produces a crude death rate for 1933 which is but 53 per cent of that of England and Wales, though the mortality experienced is shewn by the adjusted comparison to be more like 80 per cent. of the national figure.

Comparing Bournemouth directly with Dagenham the crude death rates are seen to be in the ratio of 14.0 to 6.5, a meaningless comparison in respect of the relative mortalities experienced which are expressed by the adjusted figures as 10.5 and 9.9 respectively.

To those medical officers who are familiar with the standardizing methods and factors regularly used by the Registrar-General in his Annual Review, it must be emphasized that the application to the crude death rate of the comparability factor now supplied produces a figure which is directly comparable with the contemporaneous crude death rate for the country as a whole and not with the standardized national rate based upon the 1901 population. For the latter comparison the comparability factor itself must be reduced to .820 of the figure now supplied when it will correspond in all respects to the local standardizing factors previously supplied in respect of earlier

periods. That is to say, the local standardized death rate, based upon the 1901 standard population would be .820 multiplied by comparability factor now supplied multiplied by crude local death rate for the year in question.

*General Register Office,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.2.
March 1935.*

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND PARISHES.

(Official Figures.) Census, 1921 and 1931.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

AREA AND POPULATION OF WARDS.

			<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population.</i>		<i>Persons per Acre.</i>
				1921.	1931.	
Maidenhead Urban District Wards.	Belmont ..		314	5082	5204	16.6
	Boyn Hill ..		740	3684	3691	5.0
	Oldfield ..		499	3033	2739	5.5
	St. Mary's ..		571	4931	5881	10.3
Total population ..				16730	17515	
Wokingham 1921 ..			557	4475	—	8.0
Urban District 1931 ..			3386	1948	7294	2.2
Total population ..				6423	7294	

RURAL DISTRICTS.

AREA AND POPULATION OF PARISHES.

			<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population.</i>		<i>Persons. per Acre.</i>
				1921.	1931.	
Cookham Rural District Parishes.	Bisham ..		2478	875	824	0.33
	Bray ..		7820	3803	4141	0.53
	Cookham ..		5667	5848	6741	1.19
	Hurley ..		4160	1279	1252	0.30
	Shottesbrooke		1395	142	187	0.13
	Waltham					
	St. Lawrence		3640	960	1055	0.29
White Waltham			2643	807	1144	0.43
Total population ..				13714	15344	

Population of East Berks Districts at Census 1931 = 88,299.
 Present Estimated Population 1934 = 92,083.

			<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population.</i>		<i>Persons per Acre.</i>
				1921.	1931.	
Easthampstead Rural District Parishes.	Binfield ..	3489	1916	2104	0.60	
	Crowthorne ..	2030	3980	3481	1.71	
	Easthampstead ..	5295	1994	1978	0.37	
	Sandhurst ..	2506	3802	3702	1.48	
	Warfield ..	3435	2499	2294	0.67	
	Winkfield ..	10279	4566	4451	0.43	
Total population ..				18757	18010	
			<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population.</i>		<i>Persons per Acre.</i>
				1921.	1931.	
Windsor Rural District Parishes.	Old Windsor ..	4321	2194	2347	0.54	
	Sunningdale ..	1211	1657	1733	1.43	
	Sunninghill ..	3133	5839	5788	1.85	
Total population ..				9690	9868	
			<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population.</i>		<i>Persons per Acre</i>
				1921.	1931.	
Wokingham Rural District Parishes.	Arborfield ..	1469	287	348	0.24	
	Barkham ..	1388	211	488	0.35	
	Earley ..	1917	584	847	0.44	
	Finchampstead	3943	934	1308	0.33	
	Hurst St. Nicholas ..	2988	1050	1120	0.37	
	Newland ..	1227	586	599	0.49	
	Remenham ..	1573	589	518	0.33	
	Ruscombe ..	1294	320	503	0.39	
	Shinfield ..	4313	2413	2671	0.62	
	Sonning ..	1247	607	650	0.52	
	Swallowfield ..	3745	1587	1540	0.41	
	Twyford ..	694	1269	1392	2.01	
	Wargrave ..	4461	2383	2271	0.51	
	Winnersh ..	2045	738	1536	0.75	
	Wokingham Without ..	5102	1750	2325	0.46	
	Woodley and Sandford	3609	1213	2152	0.60	
Total Population ..				16521	20268	

Population of East Berks Districts at Census 1931 = 88,299

ALL DISTRICTS.

DENSITY OF OCCUPANCY.

<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of Private Families.</i>	<i>Separate Dwellings. Occupied.</i>	<i>Persons per Room.</i>
Maidenhead Urban ..	4506	4163	0.71
Wokingham Urban ..	1984	1898	0.68
Cookham Rural ..	4044	3947	0.67
Easthampstead Rural ..	4118	4018	0.70
Windsor Rural ..	2191	2099	0.66
Wokingham Rural ..	5322	5219	0.67

ALTERATIONS OF BOUNDARIES.

1. On 1st October, 1927, by the Ministry of Health Provisional Order (Wokingham Extension) Act 1927 a portion of the parish of Wokingham Without (Wokingham R.D.) was transferred to Wokingham Urban District. The portion transferred was 2,829 acres in extent and the population therein at the Census of 1921 was 1,948.

2. On 1st April, 1934, by the Berks Review Order (1934) made under the Local Government Act 1929, portions of the parishes of Bray and Cookham (Cookham R.D.) were transferred to Maidenhead Urban District. The portions so transferred were :—

From parish of Bray	549 acres	1,096 population
„ „ „ Cookham	2,353 „	4,837 „
Total	<u>2,902</u> „	<u>5,933</u> „

3. On the same date and under the same Order a detached portion of the parish of Shinfield (Wokingham R.D.) known as “ Beech Hill ” and situated in the parish of that name in Bradfield R.D. was transferred from Wokingham R.D. to Bradfield R.D.

The portion so transferred was 187 acres in extent with a population of 15 persons.

TABLE SUPPLIED BY REGISTRAR GENERAL SHOWING

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1934.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1934, but those for London and the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1933.)

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.									RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.				
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	59	90.4	6.5	2.1		1.0
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London. ..	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	63	90.5	6.1	2.9		0.5
135 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931).	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00	—	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	3.6	53	91.2	6.1	1.6		1.1
London	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	67	87.7	6.3	6.0		0.0
CORRESPONDING LOCAL STATISTICS FOR																		
Maidenhead U.D. (Pop. 21,707)	12.94	0.55	11.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.28	0.60	0.00	53.38	86.58	7.77	5.30		0.35
Wokingham U.D. (" 7,600)	11.18	0.39	9.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.92	0.00	70.59	88.66	8.25	3.09		0.00
Cookham R.D. (" 11,593)	15.35	0.26	10.47	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.60	0.00	67.42	86.96	9.42	3.62		0.00
Easthampstead R.D. (" 19,170)	10.49	0.42	8.48	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.47	0.00	24.88	88.23	5.88	4.28		1.61
Windsor R.D. (" 9,170)	12.72	1.15	9.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	49.18	93.80	2.66	1.77		1.77
Wokingham R.D. (" 22,423)	15.12	0.76	9.96	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.13	0.49	2.65	35.40	91.36	6.39	0.75		1.50

*These are the Comparative Death Rates obtained by applying the Correcting Factor supplied by the Registrar General to the Crude Death Rate for the District.

EAST BERKS UNITED SANITARY DISTRICTS.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

AVERAGE RATES for 10 YEARS 1924—1933.

Corresponding rates for 1934 in italics.

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Phthisis Death-rate.	Tuberculosis other than Phthisis.	Cancer Death-rate.
Maidenhead U.D. ...	15·32	12·01	53·28	0·64	0·22	1·81
1934—	<i>12·94</i>	<i>13·04</i>	<i>53·38</i>	<i>0·60</i>	<i>0·05</i>	<i>2·16</i>
Wokingham U.D. ...	14·99	14·44	49·89	0·66	0·16	2·31
1934—	<i>11·18</i>	<i>12·76</i>	<i>67·41</i>	<i>0·53</i>	<i>0·13</i>	<i>1·45</i>
Cookham R.D. .	14·32	11·14	48·64	0·45	0·11	1·69
1934—	<i>15·35</i>	<i>11·90</i>	<i>67·41</i>	<i>0·60</i>	<i>0·00</i>	<i>2·42</i>
Easthampstead R.D.	13·22	10·87	45·21	0·49	0·15	1·43
1934—	<i>10·49</i>	<i>9·75</i>	<i>24·88</i>	<i>0·31</i>	<i>0·00</i>	<i>1·15</i>
Windsor R.D. .	13·40	10·35	43·37	0·51	0·18	1·26
1934—	<i>12·72</i>	<i>11·78</i>	<i>49·18</i>	<i>0·52</i>	<i>0·21</i>	<i>1·88</i>
Wokingham R.D. .	14·93	11·03	49·44	0·50	0·15	1·57
1934—	<i>15·12</i>	<i>11·86</i>	<i>35·40</i>	<i>0·36</i>	<i>0·18</i>	<i>1·69</i>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1934.

CASE-RATE PER 1000 OF POPULATION.

District.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	*Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.
Maidenhead Urban ..	0·00	2·07	2·30	0·05	1·20	0·14	0·05	0·23
Wokingham Urban ..	0·00	2·89	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Cookham Rural ..	0·00	0·86	0·69	0·00	0·17	0·00	0·00	0·35
Easthampstead Rural ..	0·00	1·77	0·26	0·00	1·30	0·00	0·05	0·26
Windsor Rural ..	0·00	2·61	0·21	0·00	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·52
Wokingham Rural ..	0·00	2·63	1·03	0·13	0·45	0·00	0·00	0·18
England and Wales ..	0·004	3·76	1·70	0·03	not recorded	0·06	0·15	0·51

*Including Typhoid and Paratyphoid.

MATERNAL MORTALITY 1934.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Puerperal Sepsis.</i>	<i>Other puerperal causes.</i>	<i>Total cases.</i>
Maidenhead Urban	2	2	4
Wokingham Urban	0	0	0
Cookham Rural	0	2	2
Easthampstead Rural	0	0	0
Windsor Rural	0	0	0
Wokingham Rural	0	3	3
	—	—	—
	2	7	9
	—	—	—

CASE RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS.

	<i>Puerperal Sepsis.</i>	<i>Other puerperal causes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Maidenhead Urban ..	6.32	6.82	13.65
Wokingham Urban ..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cookham Rural ..	0.00	5.52	5.52
Easthampstead Rural	0.00	0.00	0.00
Windsor Rural ..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wokingham Rural ..	0.00	8.43	8.43
England and Wales ..	1.95	2.46	4.41

MAIDENHEAD URBAN DISTRICT, 1934.

(Civilians only). Estimated Population, 21,707.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES.						135	148
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	..	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	1	—
4.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	1
6.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	3	3
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	8	5
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	—	1
11.	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	..	..	..	..	1	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	21	26
14.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	2	2
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage etc.	..	..	..	..	4	8
16.	Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	35	40
17.	Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	2	0
18.	Other circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	3	6
19.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	6	4
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	5	12
21.	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	2	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	..	..	..	..	2	1
23.	Diarrhœa etc. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	2	1
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver etc.	..	..	..	..	1	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	3	6
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	4	2
29.	Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	..	—	2
30.	Other Puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	—	2
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations etc.	..	..	..	..	3	7
32.	Senility	..	..	..	..	1	0
33.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	2	2
34.	Other violence	..	..	..	..	10	3
35.	Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	14	14
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above) :							
	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		Total	..	..	..	6	9
		Legitimate	..	..	..	6	8
		Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	1
Live Births :		Total	..	..	..	152	129
		Legitimate	..	..	..	145	118
		Illegitimate	..	..	..	7	11
Stillbirths :		Total	..	..	..	8	4
		Legitimate	..	..	..	6	4
		Illegitimate	..	..	..	2	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 130 : Inquests, 22 : Uncertified, 1.

WOKINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT, 1934.

(Civilians only). Estimated Population, 7,600.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES.				43	54
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	..	..	—	—
2.	Measles	..	..	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	1	—
4.	Whooping Cough..	..	..	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	..	..	—	—
6.	Influenza	..	..	1	—
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	1	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	1	3
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	1	—
11.	Syphilis	..	..	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis..			—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	4	7
14.	Diabetes	..	..	1	—
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage etc.	..	..	—	2
16.	Heart Disease	..	..	7	14
17.	Aneurysm	..	..	1	1
18.	Other circulatory Diseases	..	..	—	5
19.	Bronchitis..	..	..	1	2
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	7	4
21.	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	—	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	..	..	—	—
23.	Diarrhoea etc. (under 2 years)	..	..	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	..	..	—	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver etc.	..	..	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	..	..	1	1
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	1	2
29.	Puerperal sepsis	..	..	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations etc.	..	..	4	1
32.	Senility	..	..	2	7
33.	Suicide	..	..	—	—
34.	Other violence	..	..	3	4
35.	Other defined diseases	..	..	6	1
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above):					
	Small-pox	..	..	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		Total	..	5	1
		Legitimate	..	5	1
		Illegitimate	..	—	—
Live Births :		Total	..	53	32
		Legitimate	..	53	29
		Illegitimate	..	—	3
Stillbirths :		Total	..	3	—
		Legitimate	..	3	—
		Illegitimate	..	—	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 34 : Inquests, 8 : Uncertified, 0.

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1934.

(Civilians only). Estimated Population 11,593.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES.						69	69
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	..	..	..	..	1	—
2.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough..	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	2	3
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	4	3
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	—	—
11.	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	1	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis..	..	..	..	..	1	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	11	17
14.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	2	—
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage etc.	..	..	..	..	1	6
16.	Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	15	17
17.	Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	1	—
18.	Other circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	3	3
19.	Bronchitis..	..	..	..	..	1	3
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	6	4
21.	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	1	1
22.	Peptic ulcer	..	..	..	..	—	—
23.	Diarrhœa etc. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	1	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver etc.	..	..	..	..	1	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	3	—
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	1	1
29.	Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	..	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	—	2
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations etc.	..	..	..	..	2	3
32.	Senility	..	..	..	..	1	2
33.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	1	—
34.	Other violence	..	..	..	..	4	3
35.	Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	5	1
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	—	1
Special causes (included in No. 35 above):							
	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths of Infants		Total	..	..	..	7	5
under 1 year		Legitimate	..	..	..	4	4
		Illegitimate	..	..	..	3	1
Live Births :		Total	..	..	..	83	95
		Legitimate	..	..	..	81	92
		Illegitimate	..	..	..	2	3
Stillbirths :		Total	..	..	..	1	2
		Legitimate	..	..	..	1	2
		Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 47 : Inquests, 13 : Uncertified, 0.

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT, 1934.

(Civilians only). Estimated Population 19,170.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES.						92	95
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	..	..			—	—
2.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	1
3.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough..	..	..	..	..	2	—
5.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	1	—
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica		..	..	..	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..			3	3
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..		—	—
11.	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis..					2	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..		9	13
14.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	1	1
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage etc.	..	..	..	..	1	9
16.	Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	25	25
17.	Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	1	—
18.	Other circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	5	3
19.	Bronchitis..	..	..	..	..	1	2
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	6	5
21.	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	1	2
22.	Peptic ulcer	..	..	..	..	1	2
23.	Diarrhœa etc. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	1	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver etc.	..	..	..	..	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	1	2
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	—	2
29.	Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	..	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations etc.	..	..	..	..	2	—
32.	Senility	..	..	..	..	11	10
33.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	1	—
34.	Other violence	..	..	..	..	5	4
35.	Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	11	10
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..			1	1
Special causes (included in No. 35 above) :							
	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths of Infants		Total				4	1
under 1 year		Legitimate				4	1
		Illegitimate				—	—
Live Births :		Total				106	95
		Legitimate				102	95
		Illegitimate				4	—
Stillbirths :		Total				7	1
		Legitimate				7	1
		Illegitimate				—	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 57 : Inquests, 11 : Uncertified, 3.

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT, 1934.

(Civilians only). Estimated Population, 9,590.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES.						53	60
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	..	..			—	—
2.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	1
3.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..			2	3
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..			—	2
11.	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	..	..			—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..		5	13
14.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	2	3
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage etc.	..	..	..		2	2
16.	Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	13	8
17.	Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	—	—
18.	Other circulatory Diseases	..	..	..		3	5
19.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	2	1
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..		3	6
21.	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..		—	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	..	..	..	..	—	—
23.	Diarrhœa etc. (under 2 years)	..	..	..		—	—
24.	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	—	3
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver etc.	..	..	..		1	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	..	..	..		3	1
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..		4	2
29.	Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	..	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations etc.	..	..	..	..	2	1
32.	Senility	..	..	..	..	3	2
33.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	—	—
34.	Other violence	..	..	..	..	5	—
35.	Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	3	6
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..			—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above):							
	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths of Infants		Total				3	3
under 1 year		Legitimate				1	3
		Illegitimate				2	—
Live Births:		Total				68	54
		Legitimate				62	51
		Illegitimate				6	3
Stillbirths:		Total				7	4
		Legitimate				6	4
		Illegitimate				1	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 35: Inquests, 3: Uncertified, 2.

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1934.

(Civilians only). Estimated Population 22,423.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES.				141	125
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	..	..	—	1
2.	Measles	..	..	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	1	—
4.	Whooping Cough..	..	..	—	1
5.	Diphtheria	..	..	—	—
6.	Influenza	..	..	—	3
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	6	2
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	2	2
11.	Syphilis	..	..	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis..	..	..	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	16	22
14.	Diabetes	..	..	1	1
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage etc.	..	..	4	5
16.	Heart Disease	..	..	32	32
17.	Aneurysm	..	..	—	—
18.	Other circulatory Diseases	..	..	5	9
19.	Bronchitis..	..	..	10	4
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	9	7
21.	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	2	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	..	..	1	—
23.	Diarrhoea etc. (under 2 years)	..	..	1	—
24.	Appendicitis	..	..	1	1
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	1	1
26.	Other diseases of liver etc.	..	..	1	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	..	..	5	3
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	1	3
29.	Puerperal sepsis	..	..	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	..	..	—	3
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations etc.	..	..	3	3
32.	Senility	..	..	9	7
33.	Suicide	..	..	4	—
34.	Other violence	..	..	5	6
35.	Other defined diseases	..	..	20	8
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	1	1
Special causes (included in No. 35 above) :					
	Small-pox	..	..	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		Total	..	8	4
		Legitimate	..	7	4
		Illegitimate	..	1	—
Live Births :		Total	..	166	173
		Legitimate	..	161	168
		Illegitimate	..	5	5
Stillbirths :		Total	..	10	7
		Legitimate	..	10	7
		Illegitimate	..	—	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 83 : Inquests, 17 : Uncertified, 4

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories : (including Factory Laundries) ..	68	6	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)	108	7	Nil
Workplaces : (other than Out-workers' premises)	79	16	—
Total	255	29	Nil

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Insp. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	25	23	—	—
Want of Ventilation	6	6	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	6	6	—	—
Other nuisances	26	25	1	Nil
Insufficient	6	6	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes	3	2	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)	—	—	—	—
Total	73	69	1	Nil

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel :			
Making, etc.	2	2	Nil
Rest of Section	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	2	2	Nil

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories : (including Factory Laundries) ..	8	—	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)	15	—	—
Workplaces : (other than Out-workers' premises)	509	—	—
Total	532	—	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Insp. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—	Nil			
Want of Cleanliness				
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors ..				
Other nuisances				
Insufficient ..				
Sanitary Accommodation { Unsuitable or defective ..				
Not separate for sexes				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Other offences				
(excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total	—	—	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108).—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories :			
(including Factory Laundries) ..	6	—	—
Workshops :			
(including Workshop Laundries) ..	16.	3	—
Workplaces : (other than Out-workers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	22	3	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Insp.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	—	—
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	1	1		
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient Unsuitable or defective Not separate for sexes	1	1		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)	Nil.			
Total	3	3	—	—

Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108).—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories : (including Factory Laundries) ..	11	—	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)	127	—	—
Workplaces : (other than Out-workers' premises)			
Total	138	—	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Insp. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	2	2	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	1	1	—	—
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	Nil.			
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total	5	5	—	—

3 Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108).—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories : (including Factory Laundries) ..	2	—	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)	35	2	—
Workplaces : (other than Out-workers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	37	2	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Insp. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Other offences				
(excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total	2	2	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108).—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories : (including Factory Laundries) ..	10	—	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)	51	2	—
Workplaces : (other than Out-workers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	61	2	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Insp. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	3	5*	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	2	2	—	—
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Unsuitable or defective ..	2	—	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	Nil.			
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total	8	8	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108).—Nil.

*2 outstanding in 1933.

